Cambria : Freeman
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES C. HASSON,

Subscription Rates.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE" $1.50 and postage per year in a dvance.

VOLUME XXVI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1892. NUMBER 39.

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FIRST TO GREET COLUMBUS.

When the feast is spread in our country's name,
When the nations are gathered from far and near,
When east and west send up the same
Glad shout, and call to the lands: "Good cheer!"

When north and south shall give their bloom,
The fairest and best of the century born,
Oh, then for the king of the feast make room!
Make room, we pray, for the scarlet thorn!

Not the goldenrod from the hillsides blest,
Not the pale arbutus from pastures rare,
Nor the waving wheat from the mighty west,
Nor the proud magnolia tall and fair
Shall Columbia unto the banquet bring.
They, willing of heart, shall stand and wait;
For the thorn, with his scarlet crown, is king.
Make room for him at the splendid fete!

Do we not remember the olden tale
And that terrible day of dark despair,
When Columbus, under the lowering sail,
Sent out to the hidden lands his prayer?
And was it not he of the scarlet bough
Who first went forth from shore to greet
That lone grand soul, at the vessel's prow,
Defying fate with his tiny fleet?

Grim treachery threatened, above, below,
And death stood close at the captain's side,
When he saw—oh, joy!—in the sunset glow,
The thorn-tree's branch o'er the waters glide.
"Land! Land ahead!" was the joyful shout;
The vesper hymn o'er the ocean swept;
The mutinous sailors faced about;
Together they fell on their knees and wept.

At dawn they landed with pennons white;
They kissed the sod of San Salvador:
But dearer than gems on his doublet bright
Were the scarlet berries their leader bore;
Thorny and sharp, like his future crown,
Blood-red, like the wounds in his great heart made,
Yet an emblem true of his proud renown
Whose glorious colors shall never fade.

—Emma Huntington Nason, in St. Nicholas.

THE CASTAWAYS.

Eight Shipwrecked Mariners and Their Unvarnished Tale.

On a December morning, in the year 1883, a mail steamer, homeward bound from a New Zealand port, was approaching the meridian of the Horn, but on a parallel more southerly than it is now the custom of steamships to take in rounding that stormy, ice-girt, desolate and most inhospitable of all headlands.

December in those distant regions is mid-summer, and the weather of that morning was as fair and still as a breezeless April day in this country, but the swell of th vast tract of ocean ran ceaselessly—reminiscent respirations of a giantess whose conflict with the heavens is eternal, and whose breathing pauses are very few and far between, indeed. Over this long, dark blue, westerly swell the great metal fabric went sweeping in long, floating, launching courtesies, whitening the water astern of her with a mile of wake.

The chief officer was on the bridge; the first breakfast bell had rung and the captain, smart as a naval officer in buttons and lace trimmings, quitted the chart room and joined the mate to take a look around before going below. This skipper was a man of eagle sight, and instantly on directing his eyes over the ship's bow he exclaimed:

"What is that black object yonder?"

The chief mate peered and the captain leveled a telescope.

"A ship's boat," said he, "and seemingly full of people."

The boat, when sighted, was some three or four miles distant, and the speed of the steamship was about thirteen knots. In a few minutes the alarm in the engine room rang its reverberatory warning, sending a little thrill of wonder throughout the ship so rarely is that telegraph handled on the high seas.

"I count eight men, sir," cried the chief mate, with a binocular glass at his eye.

Again the engine-room alarm rang out; the pulsing that for days had been ceaselessly throbbing through the long fabric languished, and in a few minutes to another summons of the metal tongue below ceased, and the great steamship floated along to her own impetus slowly till the boat was within the toss of a biscuit off the bow, with the passengers crowding to the side, and sailors and waiters and steerage folk blackening the rail forward.

The occupants of the boat consisted of eight wild, hairy, veritable scarecrows of men, dressed in divers fashions—Scotch caps, yellow sou'westers, sea boots, toil-worn monkey jackets, and the like.

"Boat ahoy!" hailed the captain, as she slowly washed alongside. "What is wrong with you?"

A fellow standing up in the stern sheets cried back in a strong Yankee accent:

"For God's sake, sir, take us aboard! Our water's almost given out, and there's nothing left to eat."

"Look out for the end of a line," bawled the captain. "Are you strong enough to get aboard without help?"

"Aye, sir, we'll manage it."

A rope was thrown, and one after another the fellows came swinging and scraping and scrambling up the clean side of the steamship. The passengers crowded around and gazed at them with curiosity and pity. Their sympathetic eyes seemed to find famine painfully expressed in the leathern countenances that stared back through mats of hair.

"We must let your boat go," said the captain.

"Can't help it, sir; tha nkful enough to be here, I reckon," answered the fellow who had called from the stern sheets and who acted as spokesman.

"Anything belonging to you to come out?"

"Nothing, by the etarnal. Let her go, sir. If sailors' sea blessings can freight a craft she ain't going to float long."

The boat was sent adrift, the engine bell rang out, once more the great mail steamer was thrashing over the long, tall heave of Cape Horn swell.

"How came you into this mess?" inquired the captain.

The man who had spoken before made answer:

"We're all that's left of the crew of the Boston bark George Washington. She was a whaler, one hundred and eighty-four days out. It were four days ago. I was the first to smell fire, some while arter two o'clock, in the middle watch."

"It wanted ten minutes to six bells," exclaimed a man, and a general, emphatic, hairy nod followed the interruption.

"I was the first to smell fire," continued the other, "call it what hour ye like. I gave the alarm and all hands turned to with hoses and buckets. But there was a deal of oil in the hold, and the ship's planks was thick with grease besides, and that gave us no chance. By ten o'clock in the morning the flames had bursted through and was shooting up mast high, and then we calculated it was time to look to the boats."

The others stood listening with hard, solid, leathery faces, generally gazing with steadfast eyes at the speaker, but sometimes glancing askant at the captain and the crowd of others which stood around.

"There was a tarnation ugly sea running,' the man went on, "and, the wheel being deserted, the ship had fallen off and lay in the trough, and the lowering of the stern boats, whalemen though they was who had the handling of 'em, cost our company of twenty-eight souls the loss of all hands, saving thom as stand afore ye."

"A bad job! A measly, cruel, bad job!" here broke in a long-jawed man, whose brow and eyes were almost concealed by a quantity of coarse red hair.

"Well, us eight men got away in the boat," proceeded the spokesman, "bringing along with us nothin' but a small bag of bread and about six gallons of fresh water. We've been washing about since Tuesday, and now, the Lord be praised, here we be, with a chance of getting something to eat, and, what's more pleasureable still to our feelings, the opportunity of comfortably turning in."

A murmur of pity ran among the passengers, several of whom were ladies, and there was more than one somewhat loud whisper to the effect that the captain ought really to send the poor creatures forward at once to get some breakfast instead of holding them starving and dry with thirst to talk. The eagle-eyed skipper, however, asked several questions before dismissing them.

"Since, then, by their own confession, the fire gave them plenty time to escape from the bark, how was it they had left her so ill-provisioned as they represented?"

This was most satisfactorily accounted for. Other inquiries of a like nature were responded to with alacrity and intelligence. Every sentence that one or another of them let fall was corroborated by the rest. Their tale of suffering, indeed, in the open boat was almost harrowing, and the captain, with the first note of sympathy that his voice had taken, ordered them to go forward, adding that after a good hot meal had been served them they might turn in and sleep for the rest of the day wherever they could make a bed.

At the breakfast in the saloon nothing was talked about but the American whaler that had been consumed by fire, the dreadful drowning of some two-thirds of her crew and the miraculous deliverance of the survivors from the inexpressible perils and horrors of an open boat in the solitude of the stormiest part of ocean the wide world over. A benevolent gentleman proposed a subscription. Before the luncheon bell was rung a sum of thirty pounds sterling had been collected. The incident was a break in the monotony, and when the eight men reappeared on deck during the afternoon they were promptly approached by the passengers, who obliged them to recite again and yet again their melancholy story of maritime disaster.

On the morning of the third day following the date of this rescue a ship was sighted almost directly in a line with the vessel's course. As she was neared she was seen to be rigged with stump or Cape Horn topgallant masts; she was also under very easy canvas, which gave her a very short-handed look in that quiet sea. Great wooden davits overhung her sides, from which dangled a number of boats. She presented a very grimy, worn aspect, and had manifestly kept the sea for months. It was observed by the chief officer, standing on the bridge of the steamer, that the eight rescued men, who were looking at the sail ahead, along with some of the crew and steerage passengers, disclosed several symptoms of uneasiness and even of agitation. Suddenly the stripes and stars, with the stars inverted, were run aloft to the peak end—a signal of distress. The engines were slowed and the steamer's head put so as to pass the vessel within easy hailing distance. A man aboard the bark stood in the mizzen rigging.

"Steamer ahoy!" he roared.

"Hello!"

"I have lost a boat and eight of my men. Have you seen anything of her?"

The captain, who had gained the bridge, lifted his hand.

"Bark ahoy!" he cried. "What bark is that?"

"The George Washington, whaler, of Boston, one hundred and eighty-four days out."

The captain of the steamship concealed a sour grin.

"How came you to lose your boat and the men?"

"They stole her one middle watch and sneaked away from the ship."

The captain of the steamship laughed.

"We have your men safe here," he shouted; "glad to learn that you are not burned down to the water's edge, and that the rest of your crew look brisk, considering that they are drowned men. Send a boat and you shall have your sailors."—W. Clark Russell, in Wit and Wisdom.

A Remarkable Woman.

Details are given by the Bosnia papers of the strange career of a woman named Mila, who has been sentenced to death by the district court of Paracevac, in Servia. This woman has for ten years been the terror of northeastern Servia. In 1881 a prize of two hundred ducats was offered for her capture, two years later five hundred were offered, and in 1890 the promised reward was increased to one thousand ducats. She had a band of devoted Haiduchs, with whom she committed her robberies. She never went about otherwise than in man's dress, with all her weapons in her belt and a rifle on her shoulder. Young, handsome and a perfect markswoman, she was the beau ideal of her band. She had a lover named Petrovitch, who fell ill some time ago, and whom she nursed with devotion in a cave on the Roumanian frontier. Her people told her in good time that she was watched and must fly for safety, but she refused to abandon her sick lover. After the battle with the gendarmes, two of whom she killed, she was captured. In the court she spoke for over an hour in her defense, and when sentence was pronounced listened to it with stolid indifference.

SINGING BY THE WAY.

He came in the little hearted robin
Singing in summer days,
Cheerfully that my footstool
To the music of his lay.
The joy of life and of living
Seemed voiced in the simple strain
That filled the air with such sweetness
As the fields have after rain.

His weary and toil-worn neighbor
Heard, and was glad to hear,
For into his life of labor
It threw a thrill of cheer.
It lifted his thoughts from sadness,
It charmed away his care,
And the music and the gladness
Brought a blessing, unaware.

We may all be singers, my brothers
Of songs to help and cheer.
The strain may not be lofty;
There may be few to hear,
But into some life the inside
Of the song we sing may fall,
Brave with its faith in the goodness
Of the God who is over all.

Let the joy of our lives run over
Our lips in a cheerful song,
And the world may have more of sunshine,
And the faint of heart grow strong.
Sing, for the joy of singing,
And sing your cares away,
And share with others the gladness
That comes to you, day by day.

—Ellen E. Rexford, in Detroit Free Press.

WITH THE CHINESE.

Tastes of the Inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.

They Have a Fondness for Dishes That Seem Anything But Inviting to an American—Some Queer Dainties.

In passing through Chinese towns the astonishingly large number of cook shops interest and attract the foreign passer-by. One's curiosity is often aroused to know the ingredients of the messes he sees being concocted, but investigation very often ends in some unpleasant disclosure and unless one is possessed of a veritable cast-iron stomach and a nose well hardened to Chinese smells, he had better beware of even a Chinese Delmonico's. These places are unpleasantly pressed upon the pedestrian, however, for the front is invariably open to the street, and in order to tempt customers by the sight and smell of viands the cook prepares his dishes over a charcoal fire in full view and sets samples of his materials and his bill of fare out on a show-board before him. Tables and stools are placed in the rear, and here the hungry wayfarer may banquet off such delicacies as particularly tickle the Chinese palate. Among the common people an ordinary meal consists of boiled rice, coarse greens and a little fat pork, goat's flesh or fish. At the public eating houses dainties out of the ordinary line are to be had, and Chinese cookery is executed with a flourish as it were. All sorts of fish, flesh and fowl, beasts of the sea, air and land are represented in a Chinese menu. The Frenchman is not the only one who has his froglegs and snail soup, for the Celestial, too, revels in these dainties, and many more even more strange. Snakes and eels alike know the fryingpan, and when skinned and dressed appear very much alike. Many varieties of non-poisonous snakes are used for food. Silkworm grubs are regarded as a choice morsel and are stewed in lard and eaten as a relish, and a multitude of other insects are deemed edible. One variety commonly seen in the fish stalls looks like an American locust before it has taken on wings, and a large white grub that inhabits the bamboo sprouts is much sought after in the south. Another variety of edible worm is found at the root of the sugarcane. The cane is generally pulled up, the roots being used for fuel, and the harvesters as they go along pick up these worms and drop them into a little basket which they strap about the waist.

Many Chinese things taste very good, but their food is, on the whole, anything but tempting. Their cookery abounds in "made" dishes of complicated construction, highly flavored with spices and herbs, and, on account of the limited use to which the chopsticks can be put, the ingredients are cut up into small pieces. Boiling, stewing and frying are popular methods of preparation, and the cook shops show a variety of nauseating-looking messes whose odors are not to be met with outside of China. The worst I have yet encountered come from the duck eggs that have been kept in wet clay until they are "high," and fermented radishes which bear a strong family resemblance to sauerkraut, and these can best be described by the southern expression—"powerful bad." Although we turn up our noses at John Chinaman's bill of fare, he in turn looks askance at ours and thinks we are disgusting creatures to drink milk and eat cheese, and he cannot be induced to touch butter.

It seems to be the general impression that dogs and cats form staple articles of diet. This is not true. They are eaten to a greater or less extent by the poorer classes only, and vary in popularity according to the district. In the seaports, where animal food is readily obtained, they are not consumed, and in Canton there are only three or four stalls where their flesh is sold, but in country districts many people eat these animals, and rats, also. The Hakkas, a wild hill tribe occupying the mountainous district west of Amoy, go in for cat and dog more largely than any other people and their method of preparing them for culinary purposes is horrible in the extreme. Dog's paws are frequently seen among their meats in the butcher's stalls. Black cats are universally deemed more desirable than white or spotted, and tortoise-shell cats are seldom eaten. A well-known missionary to these people, in relating his experience with these animals, says that his family can always keep a tortoise-shell, while a black cat invariably disappears. Horseflesh is extensively consumed throughout the empire, but is horribly tough, for only old beasts unfit for use are killed for food. Both house rats and a kind of wild rat that inhabits the rice fields are eaten and are hawked about the streets strung up by the tails.

The famous bird's-nest soup is a very rare delicacy and can be afforded only by the rich. It is served as a first course at grand dinners usually. The nests are built by a kind of swallow on high rocks by the seashore, and the material is secreted by glands inside the bird's bill. I think it was Huxley who facetiously remarked that these birds built their nests "all out of their own heads." A native recipe for making the soup reads, with characteristic vagueness, like this: "Take as many nests as are necessary, clean and pick out the feathers, and boil in sufficient water to make a thin jelly. Pour this over hard-boiled pigeons eggs, and float on the top shreds of ham. Serve sweetened if desired."

The number of edibles in China is legion, and their combinations are simply distracting. The people have a regular intuition for cooking, and every man, woman and child can prepare a good meal out of the most meager supply of materials. Sweetmeats are eaten by young and old, and one can scarcely go anywhere without meeting a vendor of confectionery. Bright yellow cakes of rice and sugar are sold to children at every street corner, and queer tasting bonbons of bean flour, millet seed or popped rice, candied seaweed, melon rind and orange peel are eaten in enormous quantities at New Year's time and other feasts. Every housewife prepares once a year an enormous sweet loaf of buckwheat flour and keeps it on hand to offer visitors with tea. It is as heavy as lead and a villainous compound, and, like the old-fashioned fruit cake of our grandmothers, lasts the year round, and its appearance upon special occasions is inevitable.

Table etiquette such as would please a Chinese host would shock and disgust an American one. Men keep on their hats when eating, and it is quite the "proper caper" to make as much noise as possible in the process of mastication, for the more made the greater is supposed to be the enjoyment experienced. Between courses a basin and towel are passed around, and the guests mop off the face and wash the hands. The more food is consumed the better, for the more the host is honored, and if it seems necessary to refuse a second helping the polite thing to say is: "O, no, I dare not, for I'm afraid you haven't enough." A host in properly exercising his hospitality must press his guests to eat, and the distressing importunity with which one is urged makes a foreigner feel very uncomfortable.

Because elaborate dinner sets come from China, it must not be supposed that these are used by the natives themselves. They are manufactured for foreign trade only. A native set consists of simply a great number of bowls of different sizes, colors and shapes, chopsticks, and chinaware spoons, about the size of a dessert spoon, with short, curved handles. The chopsticks are of silver, ivory or wood, and are held in the hand much as we would hold a lead pencil. A very slight motion causes their tips to approximate, and pieces of food are easily grasped by them, and they are only used in grasping and shoving, for a Chinaman can no more eat liquids with them than we can eat soup with a fork. The dexterity with which they are used is rashly over-estimated, for food of a semi-solid nature, such as rice, is eaten by placing the bowl to the lips and pushing the contents into the mouth with the sticks, and one viewing a family of the best cultured eating a meal in the most approved fashion thinks it anything but a dainty process.

A cup of tea finishes every repast, but it is not such a cup as would satisfy our depraved taste, for the native article is a tiny affair scarcely larger than a thimble. Tea is taken upon all occasions, by both sexes and all classes, and a tea-drinking is a simple yet always formal affair. A native tea set consists of a large pot for water, a smaller one for tea and ever so many tiny handleless cups set in groups of six upon little trays of lacquer or of china. Boiling water is brought in the larger and poured over the tea in the smaller pot and then almost immediately poured off into the cups. The host or hostess then takes a tray in both hands—it would be very impolite to take it in one—and bowing low of fers it. The guest selects the very nearest, bows low and receives it in both hands. He must then ask the host to drink with him, and both consume the amber liquid in little sips. In China tea is never drank with milk and sugar, and, though always very strong, never has that "puckery" taste that comes of long boiling. All varieties have a flavor much like our best grades of black tea, for the green tea of commerce is a vile compound not even tolerated on native soil. The real green tea cannot be exported, because it is very liable to undergo fermentation when exposed to the damp sea air. It then turns black, and the substitution for exportation that comes to our market is made by coloring the leaves with Prussian blue and gypsum. None of the exported teas possess their original flavor, for all that are intended for shipping are submitted to an extra drying process at the seaport. This is very injurious, for it drives off much of the flavoring principle and aroma. The "caravan teas" of Russia owe their superiority to having escaped this last port drying, which is so fatal to a fine flavor.—Detroit Free Press.

Fun in Parliament.

An amusing story is told of a certain occasion in the house of commons, when one Thomas Massey Massey moved that the church of Henry VIII. should get rid of the name of "mas" in Christmas, and substitute in place of the too Romish expression the more Saxon one "tide," thus, "Christide," says Life. O'Connell, who happened to be present, and who was seldom at a loss for the right word at the right time, moved that "as the honorable gentleman prized the old Saxon so much, he would do well to begin at home, namely, to Saxonize his own name. Let him do away with the 'mass' in 'Thomas Massey Massey,' and put his beloved 'tide' in the place of it, thus: 'Thotide Tidey Tidey!'" Needless to say that the house roared at the complete turn of the tables on the objector to the "mas" in Christmas.

A Ten-Thousand-Year Clock.

Herr A. Noll, of Berlingen, Germany, has constructed the most marvelous timepiece that was ever evolved from the human mind. Calculations, based on two years of solid going, prove what the maker claims for his wonderful clock, viz.: "That it will run for ten thousand years without winding. Hands on the dial point to the time of day, the day, the week, months, seasons and years. It also calculates the changes in the moon and tells when the sun is "fast" or "slow." The clock is the result of five years of patient, arduous labor.

WHEN HORACE USED TO SING.

Don't you remember Horace Brown?
Our singing master—course you do.
There wasn't a man in all the town
Could pitch a tune an' carry it thro'
Like Horace. Every Sunday night
He'd stand and make the old church ring
It helped the parson out a sight
When Horace used to sing.

His voice was bigger—so they said—
I've never heard another like it.
An' every hymn the parson read
No matter what the tune—he'd strike it.
"Greenville" "Heydenic" or "Calvary's Hymn"
He'd sing in praise unto his king.
An' many an eye of a fair one was dim
When Horace used to sing.

He was a curis feller, too;
Not like the most of men you meet.
Maybe he wouldn't speak to you
If you met him on the street.
Sometimes. But, Lor', that was his way.
He wasn't put out 'bout anything.
Somehow that feelin' didn't stay
When he began to sing.

'Tis twenty years since I've been home,
And things has changed a sight somehows.
I couldn't rest, so thought I'd come.
An' see how the old town looked now.
I've seen the old church standing there,
The pillar where he lyed to sing.
An' e'en 'mid the narrer gallery stair
Where Horace used to sing.

It almost sweeged that he must be
Within the place he loved so well.
An' those old tunes came back to me
On which his sweet voice rose an' fell.
I've heern them fourteen fellers soar,
An' split their throats, but couldn't bring
The tears that come in days of yore
When Horace used to sing.

He's dead, you say—that voice is lost?
I don't believe it—never will.
In that fair land with streets embossed
In shining gold, he's singin' still.
He's leadin' now an angel choir
An' makes the concerts of Heaven ring.
An' some day when I get up higher
I'll hear old Horace sing.

—Belfast Age.

A WILD HOG TRAP.

How Two Boys Made Money to See the Centennial.

Yesterday I heard one farm boy say to another: "Come and see my two calves. I'm going to keep them till they're two-year-old steers, and then sell them and go to the Columbian exposition on the money. They'll bring fifty dollars by that time."

"But I've got a colt that'll bring seventy-five by that time," rejoined his companion, triumphantly.

"Maybe," replied the first lad, composedly. "But I tell you, Frank, there's a good deal more risk on colts than on steers."

Their earnestness vividly recalled to me a time, fifteen years ago, when I was a boy of sixteen, and lived in the Arkansas "backwoods." I was making similar plans to visit the centennial exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia.

A young neighbor, Benton Arbuckle by name, was equally desirous of attending the exhibition; but, like myself, he was in painful doubt where the dollars were to come from for railway fares, for a new suit of clothes and for other necessary matters.

Often we raised a little money by gathering pecan nuts in the woods and selling them at the store two miles away; but the pecan crop was light that year, and our hopes suffered blight with it. We knew that seventy dollars apiece was the least possible sum that would suffice to transport us to Philadelphia and return us to our native country. The case looked hopeless.

We studied hard to think of some other means. Wild turkeys were getting scarce in the woods. Formerly a good many had been shot and marketed every fall. Deer, too, were far from plenty.

After a careful canvass of the situation, Benton and I decided that our only chance to raise money lay in the wild hog, which were still to be found in considerable numbers in the river-bottoms in our part of the state.

These wild hogs are descended from ordinary swine brought into the country by the earlier settlers. In several generations of wildness they have developed the characteristics of the wild hogs of the old world. They run swiftly through the brush upon the slightest alarm, and are always difficult to approach.

Shooting is not the best method of hunting wild hogs, for unless shot through a vital part they squeal frightfully, and often run a long distance. The squealing may frighten the drove away, and cause them to desert the locality for another tract of forest.

My companion and I proposed to trap them, and so far as possible to conduct a still hunt. We intended to make bacon, for which we were reasonably sure of obtaining eight cents a pound. We fitted up a disused log-shanty as a smoke-house, and arranged to bring home the carcasses on mules from our traps.

Benton, who had more time than I, spent several days in looking about for a good place in which to set a trap, and chose one upon Sugar creek. At a point where a high bank had been washed out we set stakes and built a strong corral eight feet high, in such a way that the bank formed one side of the inclosure, and the fence skirting the margin of the stream formed the other sides.

The yard thus formed included a space fifty or sixty feet across, which on one side was overhung by a bank from twelve to fifteen feet in height. The earth had been cut away by freshets, so that the roots of the brushwood above hung down in a straggling fringe.

A trap gate was constructed to rise and fall between posts on each side of an opening five feet wide. To spring the gate a line was attached to it, which ran across to our hiding place on the other side of the stream.

We did the work very quietly, for we heard hogs moving about in the swamp. Carefully removing all the chips, we masked the corral and the gate with brush, causing it to look like a thicket.

For bait we had bought four bushels of corn on the cob. This we broke into short pieces, which we strewed on trails leading to the trap. We also gathered several bushels of acorns, and these and the corn trails were sown to a distance of half a mile in three directions—all leading to a generous heap of the provender inside.

We laid these trails very early the morning after the trap was completed. We were to take turns watching, day by day. Benton undertook to watch the trap the first day, and I went home. We hoped to capture at least one hog every day.

Before eleven o'clock that forenoon Benton appeared at our house, very hot and much out of breath from running. He could hardly speak, and wasted no words.

"Pulled the string on five!" he gasped. "Get knife and mule and gun, and come quick! They are foamin' round awfully! Guess we shall have to shoot 'em! Hurry! hurry!"

In five minutes I was on the way, urging my mule to the top of his speed. Benton got his own mule and gun and overtook me.

We approached the corral from the opposite side of the creek, and securing the mules on that side, waded across and peeped into the trap.

Sure enough, there were five porkers! Evidently they had calmed down a little, for they grunted softly as they devoured the remains of the heap of acorns. But scenting us, or sighting us through chinks in the fence, they began to dash around, springing up the sides of the corral so fiercely that we saw plainly it would be altogether unsafe to enter the inclosure before shooting them. There was an old boar in the group. They were yearlings and two-year-olds, apparently, weighing from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. From running in the swamp they were all nearly as black as bears.

We loaded our guns with ball, and, taking aim between the posts, shot the pigs one by one. All five came down, squealing terrifically.

I had never dressed a hog before, but we both knew that it was necessary to bleed them immediately. Laying down our guns, we climbed into the pen, got out our knives and proceeded to this least pleasant portion of the business.

The squealing was frightful. We had got to the third victim only when we became suddenly aware of a commotion in the woods outside.

"Bill!" cried Benton, straightening up to listen, "there's a whole drove a-coming, old boars and all! They're coming to the rescue, just as they do when a bear tackles a hog in the swamp!"

Above the outcry which the suffering porkers inside the pen were raising we could now plainly hear the barking and roaring of the approaching drove. It was a terrible noise; the underbrush cracked as if a forest fire were running through it.

"Whew! You don't suppose they can break in here, do you?" exclaimed Benton, turning pale.

"That's more than I know," said I. "But if they do break in, I shall break out pretty quick!"

We had scarcely more than uttered the words when the drove came foaming up the creek to the very gate of the trap. They stopped an instant, an old boar barking like a bulldog, and then all scurried round the fence on the creek side, through mud and water. Here they suddenly stopped short again, as if to locate their distressed brethren, then dashed around the north end of the corral and up the high bank a little way above.

Again finding themselves wrong, they turned and came dashing along the top of the bank, on the land side of the pen; and then they all charged headlong down over the bank into the corral.

Before the first hog had struck the ground inside the pen I was well on my way to the top of the corral fence, and Benton had climbed a small oak tree that stood within the inclosure.

"Great jingo!" cried Benton from the tree. "Isn't that old tusker a big one? See the foam fly! Bill, there's more than twenty of them! Will the fence stop 'em?"

"I think it will," I said. "Are you all safe?"

"I reckon I am," he answered. Then he looked down at the wild hogs foaming around the base of his small tree, snapping their jaws; and my sense of humor made me laugh in spite of myself.

However, I presently did better for Benton than laugh at him. I slipped down on the outer side of the pen, and getting a strong pole, pushed it over the top of the corral into the oak where he was roosting, and by the aid of this pole he was able to get to the fence.

Now was our time. We loaded our guns and opened fire on the drove inside, disabling the old boar first of all.

For half an hour the unearthly din of shooting and squealing kept up. Including the five which Benton had snared at first, there were now twenty-four hogs in the trap. Several of them were old settlers, and quite fat and heavy.

We worked fast and hard during the rest of the day and most of the night to secure the pork. It made a fine lot of bacon, and although we never met with any success afterwards, we went to the centennial mainly on the product of our hog trap.—A. J. Towle, in Youth's Companion.

MURDEROUS INSANITY.

Illusions of Touch and Smell Which Prompt the Sufferer to Take Life.

The incipient paranoiac may hear voices about him and for a time be able to convince himself of their unreality. But sooner or later these sounds become so tangible that they have the full force and import of actual voices. At first he hears them only when people are actually speaking, his mind merely misinterpreting what he hears. This perversion is technically termed an illusion. But at last he hears words and sentences when no real sound comes to his ears, the North American Review says. These are true hallucinations. Perversions of other senses usually precede or follow this one. Illusions of touch and smell are common. The former lead to a belief in invisible spirits that touch the body, and the latter convince the patient that attempts are being made to poison him with noxious gases. When to this cluster of perverted sensations hallucinations of sight are added, the galaxy is complete, and the victim moves and has his being in an ideal world peopled with odors, tastes, sounds, and sights that are shut out from the common herd. A patient who had reached this stage outlines his own feelings as follows: "I have gradually come to a positive assurance that the thoughts of my mind are shared by others, and that they act from that knowledge with a view of influencing me and directing my actions; that the appearances of animate nature also correspond to my thoughts in such a way as to check and direct them; that ordinary speech and language are so perverted as to have a double meaning, the secondary sense relating to my actions or thoughts. All is so constituted as to form a distinct and new and strange world in which, however, most objects remain familiar."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - OCTOBER 7, 1892.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND, New York.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI STEVENSON, Illinois.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Congressman at Large.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

For Supreme Judge.
CRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

For Electors at Large.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WILSON, Allegheny.

For District Electors.

Samuel O. Thompson,	Clement R. Wainright
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss,
John O. James,	William Molan.
James Duffey,	Charles D. Brock,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Asa Lathrop,	F. C. Hipple,
Thomas Challant,	W. D. Hammelright,
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper.
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Liebel,	Thomas McDowell,
J. K. P. Hall.	

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress,
L. D. WOODRUFF.
For Senate,
GEORGE W. RHINE.
For Assembly,
S. W. ALLEN.
JAMES J. THOMAS.
For Prothonotary,
J. C. DARBY.
For Register and Recorder,
D. A. McGOUGH.
For District Attorney,
F. J. O'CONNOR.
For Poorhouse Director,
RAPHAEL HITE.
For Surveyor,
H. SCANLAN.
For Coroner,
Dr. GEORGE MARTIN.

THE state election held in Florida on Tuesday went Democratic by about 20,000 majority. The People's party that was to break the solid south was completely snowed under.

SENATOR HILL is preparing a number of speeches. He will speak in Albany some time this month, then go to Virginia, and will devote the last two weeks of the campaign to New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey.

AT the great Democratic barbecue, Shelbyville, Ind., Wednesday, there were 60 tables, each 48 feet long. They were ladened with substantial food and a multitude of 40,000 persons fed. Speeches were made simultaneously from seven stands.

ABOUT 100 delegates were present at the meeting of the Democratic colored state league in Philadelphia, last week. Subsequently delegates from other states were admitted and a national association of colored Democrats formed. Resolutions were adopted favoring tariff reform and denouncing the force bill.

SECRETARY O'BRIEN, of the Democratic State Central committee, of South Dakote, has forwarded to the Secretary of State as required by law certificates of nominations made by the Democratic State Convention. This settles the question of fusion in South Dakota. Nearly all the leaders of the Democratic and People's parties were in favor of fusion, but the candidates and rank and file opposed it.

A WELL-KNOWN Republican from Blacklick township remarked while in town on Tuesday that the Republicans in Cambria county were about tired of voting for professional office seekers. He said Sam Davis wanted every office that turned up: John C. Gates was just as bad and that J. C Stineman was a little later getting started but would never quit as long as there was an office to run for. He said he intended to try the workings of the Australian ballot on those three candidates as it was about time to give them a rest.

GEORGE DANA, senior member of the big fruit packing establishment of George Dana & Sons, Belpre, Ohio, is another of the men who have grown tired of the g. o. p. Said Mr. Dana a few days ago: "I will not vote for any party which favors a high tariff. Although I have always been a Republican, I can't conscientiously support a party which has become an instrument in the hands of capitalists and monopolists. The tariff is a fraud and an outrage. It is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the people to ask them to support its originators."

GEORGIA on Wednesday followed the example of Florida and went Democratic by a sweeping majority. Returns from seventy-five counties out of a total of 137 gave the Democratic ticket a majority of more than 30,000. There seems to be no possible doubt that the majority will reach 50,000 when the vote of all the counties are in. The third party will carry six or eight counties for the Legislature, and it is estimated that their strength will be about twenty members of the House out of 175. The third party leaders concede not less than 30,000 for the Democratic ticket and are ratning their concessions at the rate of about 5,000 an hour.

THE one producer in the United States who year after year always has a surplus is the farmer. His surplus product is of no benefit to him unless he can exchange it for something that he needs. Whatever hinders the free and easy exchange of commodities is an injury to the farmer. The tariff levied for the protection of manufactures is an injury to him. It taxes him on everything he wears, on every article of household use, on all the implements and machinery of his farm and on the clothing of his wife and children. And it shuts the markets of the world against him. Every farmer in the land should vote against the Republican tariff.

WIDE spread comment will follow the action of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania in issuing warrants for the arrest of the Advisory committee of the Homestead strikers on a charge of treason. It is reported that the treasonable act with which these men are charged is "armed resistance to law." If by that is meant that they resisted the Pinkerton detectives, it is to be hoped the Chief Justice had sufficient proof that the armed body of Pinkerton soldiery were themselves doing a lawful act in a lawful manner when they descended upon Homestead as the emissaries of capital to attack the ironworkers there.

To constitute the crime of treason there must be an intent to overthrow the sovereignty of the state, coupled with an overt act or armed resistance of the forces of the state. It is a statutory crime and the statue is to be construed by the Court—the same judge who issues the warrants of arrest having determined to try the cases if a Grand Jury shall be found to return a true Bill.

The progress of this novel prosecution (entirely unprecedented in this state,) will be watched with intense interest. It is a phase of the conflict between protected capital and unprotected labor and it will not escape attention that, it is in corporation dominated Pennsylvania for the first time in the history of the United states, the charge of treason has been injected into the strikes and labor troubles which have resulted from the combinations of employers on one hand and laboring men on the other. In the heat of a Presidential campaign the political aspect of the case and the fact that the justice who issues the warrants is a stalwart Republican, will not be overlooked and it is a pity that the corporate interests could not wait until the elections were over before proceeding to this extraordinary exercise of legal power. The strong feeling that exists in this state to day against corporations, combines and monopolies, is due to the popular belief that these defy the Constitution and the laws of the state with impunity, and the friends of labor will not be slow to point out that the Courts which could find no method wherewith to prevent the consummation of the Reading combine, could discover such an extraordinary proceeding as an indictment for treason in the case of these laboring men with little difficulty.

WHEN we hear of Republican leaders declaring for Cleveland—men who have the pride of party position and recognition to keep them in the traces—the conclusion, says the Pittsburg *Post*, is irresistible the drift must be very great among less conspicuous party men. In fact, from what we hear going on around us even in this hotbed and stronghold of trust and monopoly protection, the changes are numerous, especially among young men. A great many "first voters" will cast their ballots for Cleveland this year who would naturally go for Harrison, but they have had their eyes and ears open in this campaign of education.

The announcement that United States Judge Gresham of Indiana, ex-Chief Justice Cooley of Michigan and ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania have declared for Cleveland—all coming in one day—is not much to be wondered at when the independence and high ability of these noted men is considered, but all the same it will create a profound sensation, and have a widely extended influence. Anything from Judge Gresham carries great weight in Indiana and Illinois, while no public man in Michigan stands higher than Thomas M Cooley, who lately resigned the presidency of the interstate railroad commission. These two are among the doubtful states. That Wayne MacVeagh should come out for Cleveland is not a matter of surprise, although he is one of the old guard of Republican statesmen and was a member of President Garfield's cabinet. He has long antagonized machine politics with its tendency to make the presidency a mere money matter, at the disposal of the fat fried. Among the plain people of the country there are thousands of changes for every one of the more noted political class.

A WASHINGTON telegram of Monday says: When the announcement was made here yesterday that Judge Gresham had come out for Cleveland Republicans derided it as a democratic lie. But they couldn't get away from the verification of it, which came today, and they were more upset by it than anything else which has occurred in the campaign so far. Republicans here who belong in Indiana and Illinois were especially blue by this crushing blow. They vented their anger in denunciations of Gresham, which showed how much they feared the effect of his course on wavering voters in the West and Northwest.

The extent to which Gresham's repudiation of him has alarmed the president, can best be judged by the fact that Harrison immediately ordered Commissioner of Immigration Owen to at once proceed to Indiana on a special mission. Owen is a close personal friend of Harrison, and he will remain in Indiana until after the election, working with a special view to counteracting the effect of Gresham's bolt.

Owen, while a poor and blundering official, is a shrewd politician, burdened with no more scruples than might be expected of a man educated in the school of Dudley and Dorsey. He will from this on let the work of the important bureau of which he is chief go to the dogs while he devotes himself to the desperate task of trying to hold Indiana in line for Harrison.

RALPH E. HOYT, of California, who is making speeeches in behalf of the Democratic national ticket, says he left the Republican party two years ago because he thought that party had done all the good it could do and as much harm as it should be allowed to do.

Roads.

America is a great country, but there is one item in which she certainly does not lead the world,—her roads. As Mr. Nye remarks, we have been building railways through space, "hoping that agriculture would overtake the cars,—but it cannot, because its wagon-roads are impassable except 'to seraphim.'" A plausible reason is assigned by this philosopher for the crowding of our people into cities—so that they "can get from one store to another without getting mired." Certainly the fatigues of rural life are enhanced by the condition of the highways and by-ways, wherein the choice is usually between dust, mud, and protruding boulders. A large percentage of our pedestrians invite sudden death upon the railway tracks, because there alone they can walk dry-shod.

The Romans, who were no fools in practical matters, set the world an example two thousand years ago by constructing admirable roads wherever they had occasion to go. Later nations learned from them, so that we are now shamefully distanced by the rest of the civilized world. Our system, or lack of system, of keeping the country roads in order is childish, ludicrously incompetent, and frightfully expensive. Judging by them, the city man, when driving in his vacation, is tempted to believe that "the rural parts are but a den of savage men."

Mr. Albert A. Pope, of Boston, has taken the matter up and prepared a a memorial to Congress, asking for a comprehensive exhibit of roads at the Chicago Exposition. This seems an excellent plan for calling general attention to the abuse, and we hope it will be carried out.—*Lippincott's Magazine*

The State Tax Conference.

It is stated that the report of State Tax Conference which meets in Harrisburg on the 13th of this month will show that a taxation rate greatly reduced from five mills, made on a valuation equitable and fair to a marked degree, will produce a revenue far in excess of what the State now has—at least fifty per cent. larger and probably more.

There have been six great classes of interest represented in the conference and its commission, namely: Labor manufactures, transportation, trade and commerce, agriculture and the county commissioners, the latter being the taxing power in the counties of the state. The work has been done without the cost of a single cent to the state. The members of the commission have given their time and energy freely, with no thought of reward aside from the honor that would naturally accrue to a company of good citizens who, by the formulation of a practical plan would relieve the state from the annoyance of what might be termed a haphazard system of taxation. The expenses of the commission, which have been considerable by reason of the sending out of tens of thousands of circulars, have been met by contributions from all parts of the state.

Cholera Stamped Out.

QUARANTINE, October 3.—Dr. Jenkins visited the Bohemia and Hoffman Island and when he returned he stated that everything is in good shape in the lower bay. No new cases of cholera have appeared, and he said that he did not expect any among the passengers now detained as it is now five days since the last cases were discovered. All but two or three people who are ill with measles have been removed from the Bohemia and the ship was disinfected yesterday. There are only three cholera patients in the hospital on Swinburne Island, and they are in a fair way of recovery. Dr. Jenkins and his several assistants now consider the end in sight and are jubilant over the success of their efforts of the past four weeks. The Palaria, Gothis, Moravia, Nevada, Slavonia, Massilia and Indiana are still off the upper quarantine station, but all are well on these ships, and most of them will be released within a few days. La Gascogne arrived to-day with all well on board and proceeded to her pier.

A Chance For Pennsylvania.

There is hope for the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Vermont Republicans lost 20 per cent. at their last election and a similar loss here in the Keystone state will give it to the Democracy by 20,000 majority, and there are the same reasons here why Republicans should lose 20 per cent. on their vote of 1888, as there was in Vermont. Tariff taxation is just as oppressive; the danger of a force bill is just as apparent; business is at the same low ebb; wages are no higher, and strikes, and lockouts just as plentiful; there are as many disappointed Republican aspirants for office, and as many people feeling the need of a change, and to cap the climax of Democratic hopes, McKinley has been brought into the state, just as he was taken into Vermont, to emphasize and make positive the fact, that in case of Republican success, there would be no relief from the oppression of the McKinley bill.

Under the same circumstances, why should not Pennsylvania do as well as Vermont?—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Florida is Safe.

JACKSONVILLE, October 4.—The Democrats have carried Florida by about 20,000 majority against the combined Republican and People's parties, the latter polling only a few thousand votes. In 1883 the Democratic majority was 26,000.

The Republicans and Populites are sadly disappointed. The chairman of the Republican state committee had issued circulars advising all Republicans to support the People's party candidates, and a heavy vote was expected; but the Republicans appear to have voted with the Democrats and left the third party people out in the cold. In many sections, notably South Florida, negroes are reported voting the Democratic ticket and very few Republicans voting for the People's party. Even in Ocala, Marion county, the birthplace and stronghold of the People's party, their opponents beat them badly. The third-party idea in Florida is ready for burial.

Judge Gresham Flops.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham has announced his intention of voting for Cleveland. The great jurist, who loomed up as such a formidable candidate for the presidency in 1888, who has long stood dangerously dear to the president's ambition, and who would to-day be upon the bench of the Supreme court of the United States but for Harrison's vindictiveness, says his position as judge of a federal court would not permit him to discuss politics or to pose in an interview for publication. But simply said he would vote for Cleveland. Judge Gresham recently refused to accept the nomination for presidency by the People's party, though pressed to do so. To the friends of Judge Gresham his course is no surprise. He has the interests of the people at heart. He is against monopoly and class legislation, and he believes that the Republican party is conducted in the interests of both.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

For Treason Now.

PITTSBURG Oct. 1.—The first official act of Edward M. Paxson, chief justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, preliminary to the opening of the October term of this court in Pittsburg on Monday, was the issuance yesterday by him of warrants for the arrest of the members of the Homestead advisory board on the charge of treason.

This proceeding is unparalleled in the history of the state, as it will be the first instance in which the offense of treason against the commonwealth has been charged and tried in the courts. The most prominent attorneys of the city say that from a legal standpoint the case will attract attention only equaled in the history of the country by the trial of Aaron Burr on the charge of treason against the federal government.

Thus another burden has been added to the weight of Homestead workers' woes. This time they must face the august supreme bench, instead of haggling with aldermen or facing the warlike front of Allegheny county's courts.

The warrants are against every member of the famous advisory board of Homestead, and the serving of them began last night even before word had gone out that they had been issued. What the effect of all this will be upon the ranks of the strikers, and the hitherto undaunted front of the advisory board, and even upon the long-drawn-out historical struggle itself, can only be shown by events to come.

Died With His Boots On.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Oct. 3—Frank Cooley, the leader of the notorious band of outlaws which has invested Fayette county for years, and Jack Ramsey, a pal, were run down by Sheriff McCormick and a posse, at the home of Lute Cooley in George township, yesterday evening.

The outlaws were spotted by Frank Pegg and the sheriff was immediately notified. Together with Deputy Allebaugh, W. W. Langhead, Frank Pegg, Milt Hartly and George Fisher, a government detective, the sheriff started for the home of Lute Cooley. Secreting themselves behind trees the party planned a raid on the house. Before long Frank Cooley and Ramsey came out of the house and walked around as though they had nothing to fear.

The sheriff's party advanced with drawn weapons and when Cooley saw them he opened fire, which was returned by the officers. Many shots were exchanged and finally Cooley fell over, shot through the heart. Ramsey escaped, but officers are in hot pursuit and he will doubtless be taken.

A partially healed wound was found on the outlaw's back which is supposed to have been inflicted by old man Pinkey's son about a week ago.

Cooley died game and his career was ended as it had been followed for years, in lawlessness and bloodshed.

A Severe Hail Storm

ST. PAUL, October 2.—Yesterday's hail storm was confined to this city, being heaviest in the heart of the business portion and later reports add to its severity and the amount of damage done. Probably one of the most serious injuries was from runaways, there being reported not less than twenty serious runaways within the radius of a half mile of the city hall, all of which were caused by the hard hitting hail. Half a dozen people were seriously injured by the runaways, but none fatally hurt. The sharp lightning that snapped almost incessantly during the half hour's hail storm not only added to the general terror but fatally injured Charles Hoppe, a grocery clerk, and killed the horse he was riding. Telegraph wires suffered severely, not less than 200 of them being burnt out, the hail breaking them down and bringing them in contact with the electric light wires.

A Pinch of Dust.

BEVERLY, Mass., October 1.—Mr. Fred A. Ober, exposition commissioner of the United States to the West Indies, has received a letter from a New York man asking his aid in disposing of a pinch of the dust of the remains of Christopher Columbus, from Santo Domingo. He vouches for its genuineness. According to this, Mr. Ober thinks there must be two sets of remains of Columbus, for a year ago last July he was conducted with great ceremony through the cathedral at Santo Domingo, and the discoverer's remains were then brought out for his inspection. These remains are jealousy guarded, there being three keys to the casket in which they are held. One is in possession of the president of the republic, a second is held by the archbishop, and one by the chief of the local council.

They Wanted The Earth.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 3.—A number of Iowa farmers have been working since last June digging two great ditches across a narrow neck of land caused by a bend in the Missouri river at Bellevue, a few miles south of here. The object was to turn the course of the river through these canals, and thus transfer 3,000 acres of land from Nebraska to Iowa. The property is worth $125,000. The work was carried on secretly at first, but lately they grew bolder and their design was discovered and an injunction was obtained and the sheriff stopped the proceedings. If the discovery had not been made a score of lives might have been lost when the flood gates were opened. The Nebraska authorities are going to demand of Iowa that the land-grabbers be severely punished.

A Yankee Enterprise.

LONDON, October 1.—Colonel Charles J. Murphy, special representative in Europe of the United States agricultural department, has written from Berlin stating that Charles Cholvin will open his new Indian cornmeal mill this month. He will grind only American corn. He has the latest improved American machinery. This will make two corn mills in Hamburg for the exclusive grinding of American grain. The first mill had to work night and day and then could not fill its orders. Colonel Murphy says he expects to put the corn in every part of the country. He will commence by giving gratis large quantities of flour as samples. A new bakery is soon to be opened in Berlin for baking the meal.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Fire broke out on Friday night in the Mion stock yards at Omaha, and 900 sheep perished. Loss on pens $5,000, partly insured; loss on sheep $4,500.

—General T. Morris Chester, a prominent colored man, died at Harrisburg on Friday. He was the first negro admitted to the Dauphin county bar, and held some important positions in Louisiana during the reconstruction period.

—Obed Robinson had a thrilling and painful experience at Lancaster on Thursday night. While walking on the Pennsylvania railroad track his foot caught in a frog. A train was heard approaching and Robinson knew that his foot was doomed. He braced himself and the great locomotive came thundering along and cut off his leg, but he was otherwise unhurt.

—In a lot of scrap and waste paper recently unloaded at the paper mill in Palmyra, Mich., were found two land grants on parchment bearing the signatures of John Adams and Martin Van Buren. The first was drawn in 1810 for a strip of Virginia soil and the other in 1840 for a section of Mississippi.

—A non-union man named Smith, employed at the Thirty-third street mills, was attacked by strikers while on his way on Saturday night and so badly beaten that it is feared he will die. Andrew Valskie, another non-union workman, was assaulted on the same day. He was approached from behind and felled with an iron bar. His injuries are not serious.

—The Bohemia is all that remains of the cholera fleet at lower quarantine near New York. Her passengers, who were removed to Hoffman Island, were all reported well on Monday afternoon. Dr. Abbott reports all well at Swinburn Island. The patients are all convalescent. Action will be taken to-morrow on the Indiana, Invadia and Polorial by the authorities at Washington.

—Edward Weston, a boarder at 661 North Clinton avenue Trenton, N. J., is lying in a precarious condition at St. Francis hospital, the result of an attempt upon his life made by a fellow boarder named John Koch. The latter was jealous of Weston because he talked too much to the boarding mistress. Weston was sitting in the parlor with the proprietress when Koch rushed into the room and cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Koch escaped.

—The railroad postal clerks are moving for the purpose of inducing the government to give them safer cars than the ones they are now obliged to work in, which are almost immediately broken into splinters when an accident of any moment occurs to a train. The position of the postal cars next to the engine or the baggage car exposes its inmates to the greatest danger of any persons on the train. Postal clerks argue that the cars in which they work ought to be made as safe as the sleepers. The clerks ask that the cars they accept shall be made of material that will not splinter in a slight crash, and then burn them to death.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
LAND OF WILLIAM H. DILL.

OSCAR MITCHELL, ASSIGNEE OF WILLIAM H. DILL, will expose to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, Pa., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1892,
at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.,

All of the undivided one-ninth part or interest in all those seven certain tracts of land situated in Cherrytree township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:

No. 1—Beginning at a hemlock; thence north 4 degrees east 62 perches to stones; thence north 84½ degrees west 186 perches; thence north 5 degrees east 100 perches to a hemlock; thence north 84½ degrees west 18 perches to the old Thomas Mathews tract; thence south 5 degrees west 140 perches to post; thence south 67½ east 109 perches to hemlock; thence south 5 degrees east 50 perches to a hemlock; thence south 40 degrees east 63½ perches to birch; thence north 65 degrees east 51 6-10 perches to hemlock at the place of beginning, containing

104 Acres and 45 Perches.

No. 2—Beginning at a post and witness, thence north 68 degrees east 104 perches to hemlock; thence south 5½ degrees east 62 perches to post and John Ketland tract; thence north 5 degrees west 140 perches to line of James Ruth tract; thence north 85 degrees west 168 perches to ash witness; thence south 4 degrees west 300 perches to post and witness at place of beginning, containing

268 Acres and 21 Perches,

and being a part of tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Thomas Masters.

No. 3—Beginning at a fallen hemlock; thence north 5½ degrees east 84 perches to fallen white oak; thence south corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence north 85 degrees west 370 perches to post and line of James Ruth tract; thence south 5 degrees west 172 perches to post and line of Thomas Ketland tract; thence south 85 degrees east 375 perches to a fallen white oak and the place of beginning, containing

414 Acres and 135 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Nathan Leffarough.

No. 5—Beginning at a maple and corner of William Parker tract; thence south 5 degrees west 172 perches to post and corner of Nathan Lafferough tract; thence south 85 degrees east 375 perches to post; thence north 5 degrees east 172 perches to post and witness, corner of William Parker tract; thence north 85 degrees west 375 perches to maple at the place of beginning, containing

414 Acres and 135 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Anthony Simons.

No. 6—Beginning at a maple and corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence south 84 degrees and 30 minutes east 375 perches to post and witness and corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence north 21¾ degrees west 257 perches to old chestnut; thence north 86½ degrees west 293 10 perches, thence south by residue of tract 5 degrees west 166 perches, be it the same more or less; thence in a westerly direction to the western line of the William Parker tract; thence south 5 degrees west 52 perches, be it the same more or less, to maple at the place of beginning, containing

204 Acres and 72 Perches,

be it the same more or less, and being part of a tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of William Parker.

Reserving and excepting out of the last described tract 20 ACRES and 132 PERCHES, be it the same more or less, conveyed by Patrick Flynn et al. to James I. Gill by deed dated at Ebensburg, Pa., in deed book No. 57, page 4.

No. 7—Being all that certain tract of land situated in Cherrytree township, county and state aforesaid surveyed on warrant granted in name of John Ashley, and containing

433 Acres and 153 Perches.

Reserving and excepting out of and from the several above described tracts of land all the Timber of every character and kind, standing, growing, lying, and being on all of the above described tracts of land.

All of the above tracts of land being underlaid with good veins of Coal and Fire Clay.

Terms of sale.—CASH.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
Assignee of William H. Dill.

October 8, 1892.

B. & B.

A Difference.

The e's a SURPRISING DIFFERENCE in the

PRICE
OF
DRESS GOODS,

Even when the qualities are identical. Have you superior shopping facilities—and do you get the most for every dollar? Write our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

for samples with prices. You'll discover a large saving can be made on a season's purchases.

Fall Dress Fabrics.
NEW FRENCH SERCES

in large line of new colorings, 50 inches wide,

75 Cents.

Note that the width is 50 inches and that most stores get 85c. to $1.00 for these Serges.

Very Choice Line
CHEVRONS, TWEEDS
and DIAGONALS,
ALL WOOL,

38 inches wide, in irridescent or changeable effects,

50 Cents.

These are unusually good value for 50 cents—more than 50 cents' worth as values usually go.

More than 1,000 styles of New Fall Dress Fabrics at 25c. to $2.50 to select from. If you cannot come,

WRITE!

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will attest. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6.

$4 and **$5 Hand-sewed,** fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $8.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and **$2.00 Workingmen's** Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and **Youths' $1.75 School Shoes** are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and **$1.75** Shoes for **Misses** are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,
Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

ma27.3m

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

JOHN PFISTER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Hardware, Queensware,
MADE-UP CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
VEGETABLES IN SEASON,
HARNESS, ETC.,
OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,
CRESSON, PA.
ma92 20ly

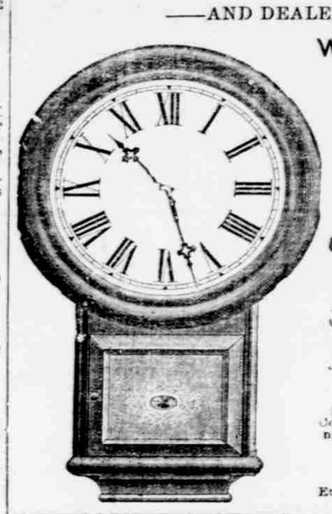
F. X. FEES'
Shaving Parlor,
Centre Street, Near Jail.

☞ The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving par or on Centre street, near the jail, where the barbering business in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.
Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA
☞ Office in Opera House, Centre street.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

1892 **UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.** 1892

ONLY THREE WEEKS LEFT IN
WHICH TO VISIT THE GREAT

Pittsburg Exposition,

UNEQUALED ATTACTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Four Concerts daily, by BROOKS' famous New York Band, with MISS ALICE RAYMOND, the QUEEN of Cornetists. The artists are unrivalled in the profession. An exhaustive and comprehensive exhibit in PRACTICAL OPERATION, of the best and most recent inventions in the line of LABOR SAVING APPLIANCES. Cookery of all kinds, such as as game, bread, etc., done in the building. This exhibit will be especially valuable to hotel proprietors, housekeepers and everyone who desire to learn how to cook food properly and at the same time economically.

The finest and most novel collection of exhibits in all department ever seen on public exhibition. The management has purchased the largest and most attractive CAROUSSEL, or MERRY-GO-ROUND, ever built, for the enjoyment of its patrons.

ADULTS, 25 CENTS. CHILDREN, 15 CENTS.

Consult Your Railroad Agent for Rates.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
--AT--
J. D. LUCAS & CO.'S.

Bargains In All SUMMER GOODS!

Fall and Winter Goods Will Soon Be Here
And We MUST Have The Room!

FALL SEASON,
1892!

The Fall and Winter season of 1892 promises to be one of the best seasons we have ever had, We have heretofore carried the Largest and Finest Stock in Northern Cambria, and with the expectation of a good fall season, we have more than doubled our stock. We are now prepared to show you the Finest assortment of

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

in the county and give you the **LOWEST PRICES** in the state. Our stock needs to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see us and we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

Read the
Freeman.
$1.50 per Year.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address
H. A. ENGLEHART.
Aug. 5, 1892. Ebensburg, Pa.

Duff's The oldest and best Institution for obtaining a **Business Education.**
We have successfully prepared thousands of YOUNG MEN for the active duties of life. For circulars address, P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent
EBENSBURG, PA.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 849 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED!
—A LARGE LOT—
Boots & Shoes
—BOUGHT AT—
Sheriff's Sale!
—FROM THE STOCK OF—
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the owners on 8th of September, a bay horse with a halter on and with his foretop clipped short, weighing about eleven hundred pounds. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to its recovery or return.
OSWALD & O'BRIEN.
Lilly, Pa., Sept. 16, 1892.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - OCTOBER 7, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The first snow of the season fell here on Wednesday.

—Five weeks from Tuesday last and the election will be on hand.

—Mr. E. R. Cresswell has removed his family back to Ebensburg.

—H. H. Myers, Esq., left on Monday for a visit to Lancaster and Philadelphia.

—Mr. J. E. Wilber and wife, of this place, visited Pittsburg on Wednesday.

—Mr. Dan. Zahm returned on Monday from a visit of several days to Pittsburg.

—Mr. A. H. Haug, of Carrolltown spent a couple of days in town this week.

—Mr. George Huntley has been on the sick list for several day during the past week.

—Miss Julia Connell, of this place, has been selected to teach the Bennett school in Carroll township.

—Never send out a package of butter without a card to have your name and address in plain letters.

—The Wilmore schools opened on Monday with Professor John McCormick and Miss Essie Keen as teachers.

—Miss Minnie Baumer, of Jonnstown, has been visiting the Misses Glass, in this place, returned home on Wednesday.

—The teachers of Cambria county will be glad to know that Supt. Coughlin will be one of the instructors at the institute.

—Ex-Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, of Carrolltown, and Hon. James J. Thomas, of Carrolltown, were in town on Tuesday.

—Carp fry will be distributed by the fish commission to all applicants during the months of October and November.

—Mr. W. A. and Mrs. Robert Scanlan, of this place, went to Indiana on Tuesday to see the fun and visit friends at their old home.

—On Friday of last week Warren H. Voss, a contractor of Altoona, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

—The number of cigars, cigarettes and cheroots smoked in this country last year is placed at about 7,542,000 by a recent government report.

—The price of white wrapper has advanced 20 cents per pound since the cholera came. The importation of foreign rags is prohibited, hence the advance.

—Isaac Mitchell, assignee of Wm. H. Hall, will offer some valuable real estate before the court house in this place on Friday, October 28th, at 1.30 A. M.

—John Dibert, James Hertzog and David Rager, all of Johnstown, have been arrested for complicity in the robbery of a car at East Conemaugh on Tuesday.

—If a herd or cows or heifers are kept in a field with steers, the dogs will soon learn to separate them after the sheep learn to respect their big companions' value as protectors.

—Eugene McNeelis, Sr., father of Hon. John T. McNeelis, of Johnstown, died at his home in that city on Tuesday night, aged 70 years. He is survived by a wife and many children.

—Mr. Geo. Simon, the hustling merchant of Carrolltown has a change of ad. in this issue of the FREEMAN that all should read. It names prices that are bargains but now it has only a few days to run.

—Peter Walsh, employed as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, fell from a car on Thursday night of last week while the engine was shifting the train. Simultaneously his left elbow was dislocated.

—Foster Kennedy, of this place, has removed to office in the Hutchinson building on High street, in the rooms formerly occupied by Lemon Reed, Esq., as a law office. The doctor has gone to housekeeping in the same building.

—Philip Beehler, of Conemaugh, died at the residence of Jackson Rager, in Jackson township on Sunday last. Mr. Beehler was stricken with typhoid fever while on a visit to Mr. Rager and his sickness as stated terminated fatally.

—The Ebensburg Agricultural Society has fixed the dates for their next fair and will open up for five days instead of four. The fair next year will open up on Monday, September 25th, and continue until Friday evening, September 29th.

—Mr. Alex. Taylor and wife, former residents of Hastingsville, in this county, but now of Colorado, spent a few days in town this week visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Noon. They expect to leave to-day (Friday) for their western home.

—It would be a good thing to practice a little to vote before the election. But if you vote the straight Democratic ticket as every Democrat should, you will have very little trouble. It is only when you vote splitting that you are liable to get mixed up, and to avoid trouble vote the straight ticket.

—Loaded canes, of the Blair House, Cresson, coming from the Carrolltown fair on Friday last, was thrown from his buggy by a horse falling while jogging along at a fairly good trot. He thought at the time that he was not hurt, but he is now laboring under the impression that one of his ribs is cracked, as he feels pretty sore in that part of his anatomy.

—C. F. Miller, of Johnstown, a Cambria Company employe, was admitted to the general ward of the Altoona hospital Saturday. He was going to Altoona on a freight train, when from the car on which he was riding he sustained a severe laceration of the scalp, which required a number of stitches, and several body bruises.

—About one o'clock Sunday night Davis Weglein's barn, in Stonycreek township, Somerset county was burned to the ground. The building was filled with the harvest of the year—over 400 bushels of grain, and contained several new valuable machines and farming implements. All were consumed in less than an hour. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

—Peter Rehn, an old soldier and a resident of Somerset, who a few years ago was in charge of the Farmers Hardware Association, died Wednesday at Jacob Y. Ehn's, Elk, Somerset county. After he had walked out to an apple tree, pointed a rifle from the house, pinned the stock to a heavy charged shot gun in his hands, inserted the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger with the ramrod of the gun.

—The statistics are that cholera has killed more than it has destroyed in the recent scare has resulted in cleaning up all over the country cities and towns and in better sanitary conditions than ever before. Sickness has been driven home by this means, and in telling how many epidemics were stopped in the bud.

—E. F. Bowman, pastor of the Methodist congregation in this place, was robbed of his clothing, money and a watch at Avonia, Pa., on Thursday of last week. Mr. Bowman, with his wife and child, were visiting his mother at that place sick and on Thursday night a thief entered his room and stole his clothing, taking everything except his nightshirt. Mr. Bowman's loss is about $125.

—Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, a well-known citizen, of Allegheny township, died suddenly on Tuesday night aged about 60 years. The cause of his death was neuralgia of the head. Mr. Tomlinson was a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

—When the country youth reflects that nearly all the men who have charge of the business and the politics of this nation were born and reared far from the crowded city, he should suppress any feelings of discontent and rejoice that fortune has placed him where pure air, hard work and occasional solitude will held to dovelop the best that is in him.

—The case of S. P. Porter vs. the Dawson Bridge Co., was tried at Uniontown, last week. Porter runs a hack across the Dawson bridge and claimed the company charged him illegal toll, the penalty for each offense being $10. He has crossed the bridge from 3 to 12 times daily for three months, and claimed $5,980. A verdict was given in his favor and the company filed a motion for a new trial.

—On Tuesday morning at an early hour the safe in Mr. Zach Varner's butcher shop at East Conemaugh was blown open and about $18 in money carried off. It was done by three men who wore masks, who after leaving the shop met Joseph Walker, whom they compelled to submit to having his pockets searched, but having no money about his person, they left him go. There is no clue to their identity.

—Aaron Crumley's threshing engine exploded on Friday at the farm of August Rankin, near Hillside, Indiana county. Harry Myers a boy aged 15 years, was instantly killed. Aaron Crumley and son, Fremont Barblebaugh and Frank Crumley were badly hurt and scalded, the latter perhaps fatally. The engine is a total wreck. The engineer claims he had only forty pounds of steam in the boiler at the time of the explosion.

—Several days ago Superintendent Griffith, of the steel works, found in the side of the bank at the tracks inside of the works an Indian fire-place. On excavating he found a quantity of charcoal, some bones and about a dozen pieces of Indian pottery. Mr. Griffith thinks that the site of the works was once an Indian camp and burial ground. He has found a number of arrow heads, relics of Indian days and times.—*Latrobe Advance*,

—From the Philipsburg *Ledger*: From Mr. R. A. Zentmyer, of Madera, we learn that a little boy named Miles was killed at that place Tuesday morning under very distressing circumstances. He and his brother and a companion were shooting mark with a small target rifle. Young Miles had shot at the mark and his brother was reloading the gun, when it exploded and the ball passed through Miles' heart, killing him instantly. He was 12 years old.

—Another change has been made in the form of the official ballot, and the state printer began work on Tuesday morning to prepare samples to conform with the new arrangement. The change will affect principally the Prohibitionist and Independent voters, in that it provides a separate column for each instead of uniting them, as in the ballot given out before. It is possible that some change may also be made in the arrangement of the candidates nominated by the state conventions. The new tickets will be wider by at least a column than the old one.

—Thomas J. Edge, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is preparing for the Secretary of State a list of all manufacturers of Commercial fertilizers who have failed to take out a license for 1892. Under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1879, it is the duty of all manufacturers of fertilizers to take out a license on or before August 1, and it is made the duty of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to enforce the law. Inasmuch as all agents selling or offering for sale unlicensed goods are duly liable with the manufacturer to the penalty, and as one-half of the penalty goes to the informer, agents are also in danger of notification and prosecution.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will soon begin work on the construction of the largest freight car ever built by any American or European company at its shops in Altoona. The car will have a carrying capacity of 124 tons. It will be used for transporting the mammoth cannon which is being cast at the ordnance works of the Krupp Gun Company, of Essen, Prussia. This gun is expected to arrive in this country early in the ensuing year, for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago, together with several other pieces of heavy ordnance, and an immense cannon-plate manufactured by the Krupp company.

—Jacob Rager and two other men named Enfield and Conmers, who work in the Pennsylvania railroad ash-pit at Conemaugh, were taken violently ill while at work on Monday night, their symptoms indicating poisoning. During the night they purchased a box of sardines at a store and ate them with their lunch. Soon thereafter they became sosick that they had to quit work and go to their homes. A physician was called, and, after an examination of the of the men and learning what they had eaten, expressed the opinion that their sickness resulted from the can in which they were packed. Proper antidotes were administered in each case, and on Tuesday the men were reported out of danger.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* of Thursday says: John Danzak, a Hungarian, appeared before Magistrate Bland yesterday and made an information that Mike Sekerack, another Hun, had on the 16th of September last stabbed him in the left arm with a hay fork, and afterwards shot him in the back with a revolver, the ball of which is still in his body. The affray occured at Gallitzin. Constable Waters arrested Danzak yesterday afternoon. The fight occurred when a number of Huns had been having a general good time at Cresson and much beer had been stowed away. The case will be heard when the witnesses come down from Gallitzin—probably to-day. Sekerack claims that he has been confined to his bed ever since he was wounded.

—Michael Burns, a miner who was returning from the West, was admitted to the Altoona hospital on Friday suffering from nervous affection following typhoid fever. On Saturday morning he made his escape through one of the windows and boarded an east-bound train but was sent back from Tyrone. On Sunday morning he again escaped from the hospital with nothing on but his night shirt and ran across the fields shouting "murder." On Monday his sister, Mrs. Margaret Foley, of Shenondoah, who had been sent for, arrived and had her brother taken to the Harrisburg insane asylum. Burns had $500 in money and about $3,000 in bank when he became sick.

—A dispatch from Philadelphia says Democratic Chairman Wright on Monday returned to that city from a conference of county chairmen at Pittsburg, and announced his determination to make an important move in regard to the new ballot. He wants to have tickets printed in German for distribution in districts where there is a large German population. Chairman Wright says there are many citizens of Pennsylvania who can read German but not English, and that they should not be discriminated against. A request for an opinion from the attorney general was the question of the power of the county commissioners to print tickets in any other than the English language and a decision was rendered that there would be no German ballot.

—An exchange says: "Whether a school house should be made attractive to the eyes of the children as well as comfortable to them in other respects, ought no longer to be the question. In older times the plainer and more repulsive the school house, the more exposed and unsightly the surroundings, the more it seemed to conform with the then idea of what a school house should be. But times have changed, and modern taste and experience have wisely concluded that the school house should be made as attractive to the children as possible. As a general thing the boys and girls go unwillingly to school, and not unfrequently because the school house is anything but an inviting place. Our churches theaters and other places in which people assemble are made as tasteful as possible. Why? Because the world at large look upon tasteful things. Why not apply the idea to the school house and make it pleasant to the eyes of the pupils? Why not ornament them with flowers, pictures or anything that will serve to gratify the sense of sight, and thereby render them attractive rather than repulsive, as so many of them now are?

Columbus Day.

To the school directors and teachers of Cambria county:

In accordance with the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and Robt. E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania have by their proclamations appointed Friday, October 21st, 1892 a national holiday in commoration of the four hundredth discovery of America.

It is a thought full of inspiration that the thirteen millions of school children of this great Republic are to take an important part in the ceremonies of this celebration and it is specially important to us all that the old Keystone state, with her one million school children—one-thirteenth of the entire number, should stand in this, as she does in all other matters educational, in the van. Therefore Dr. Waller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has urged, and we can but emphasize his request, that every school in the state take some action to observe the day in an appropriate manner.

The schools are to open in the morning as usual and so much time as is necessary set aside for the exercises, and the day counted as one taught. Copies of the official program will be found in the school journals. This should be followed or varied to suit. Extra copies of this program may be had by addressing Francis Bellamy, Youths' Companion building, Boston, Mass. I enclose copies of official circulars for each school board, and copies of circular concerning pupils' work for the World's Fair for each teacher; also copies of this letter for each secretary and each teacher, hoping the secretary will attend to delivering them at once.

Very Respectfully,
J. W. LEECH.

The Columbian Celebration.

The Columbian celebration to be held in New York, October 9th to 13th, promises to be one of the most interesting occasions of the kind ever held.

The programme arranged for is as follows:

Oct. 9. Religious observances.
Oct. 10. School and college parade. Art exhibitions at the academy.
Oct. 11. Naval parade.
Oct. 12. Military parade, dedication of Columbus monument—grand night pageant, with display of fireworks.
Oct. 13. The banquet.

The military and naval parade and the night pageant will be exceptionally interesting.

For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York from principal stations along its line at a rate of one fare and a third *per capita* for the round trip, the minimum rate being $1.00. These tickets will be sold and good going October 9th to 12th and valid for return until October 15th inclusive.

The Farmers' Alliance.

The Farmers' Alliance meets at Loretto on Saturday, October 8th, and the following is the program for the day.

1. "Best method of buying and selling as an Alliance," John Wright.
2. "Best method of making good public roads," James J. Kaylor.
3. Essay on "Comparative profits of large and small farms." Alex. Strittmatter.
4. "Most profitable method of breeding horses for the market," T. J. Hughes and Lemuel Hughes.
5. "How shall we secure an equalization of taxes," Hiram Crum.
6. "Wisdom and prudence necessary for the success of the Farmers' Alliance," Mr. Felix.
7. Essay on "Fertilizers," Adam Schettig.
8. "Best method of selling farm produce," J. S. Yoder.
9. "Is a farmer justified in buying feed for his stock," T. W. Hughes.
10. "Feeding fat cattle," Evan Griffith.

Special Excursion to Lloydsville.

There will be a grand autumn excursion to Rhododendron Park, Lloydsville, Pa., via the Pennsylvania railroad, on October 8, 1892. An exceptional holiday tour and a rare chance to see the mountains in all the glory of autumn foliage.

Excursion tickets will be sold from points mentioned below, and a special train will run as follows: Leave Blairsville Intersection at 10:05 A.M., $1.85; leave Johnstown at 10:40 A. M., $1.25 leave Cresson at 11:20 A. M., 70 cents; arrive at Altoona at 11.55 A. M. leave Altoona at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Bellwood at 12:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Lloydsville 5 P. M., making same stops.

Tickets good for return until October 9th inclusive, and good to stop off at Altoona on return trip.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October 5, 1892:

Lewis Reesy and Annie Ickes, Johnstown.

David Brookbank and Mary E. Allenbaugh, Summerhill township.

James Albert Claar and Margaret Catharine George, Lilly

Mike Yosue and Annie Metro, Gallitzin.

George H. Elliot and Emma C. Walker, Johnstown.

Daniel Esch and Lizzie Hoffman, Johnstown.

John D. Miller and Emma Beam Potter, Walnut Grove.

James Baer and Annie M. Rhinebolt, Johnstown.

Melron A. Bector, Morrellville, and Nannie Mills, Piedmont, W. Va.

Leaf By Leaf.

The dropping of the leaves is not always caused by the ending of summer, or the advent of the fall season, but indeed by many causes. So with the health and life of the human being. One by one they are carried to an early grave. You take a cold and say, "Oh, well it is nothing but a cold." and so it is, but if not checked in time and neglected, it leads to consumption and other diseases. Prevent it, stop it, by using a pure rye whiskey. Ministers, physicians and hospital superintendents agree in recommending as a perfect stimulant, Klein's Silver Age or Duquesne Ryes. The former sells at $1.50 and the latter at $1.25 per full quart Sold by Ludwig & Son Johnstown Pa.

The Game Laws.

No person shall kill or pursue any elk or wild deer, save only between the 1st of October and the 15th of December of any year, under penalty of $50, nor have in his or her possession, or offer for sale, any elk, wild deer, antelope, or fresh venison, excepting from October 1st to November 30th inclusive.

No person shall, at any time, kill any fawn when in its spotted coat, or have the fresh skin of such fawn in possession, under penalty of $50. Dogs pursuing deer or fawn may be killed by any person, and the owner of such dog shall be liable to a penalty of $10 for each deer killed by such dog.

No person shall kill, or have in possession after being killed, any gray, black, or fox squirrel between January 1st and September 1st—penalty $5 for each squirrel, hare or rabbit between January 1st and November 1st—penalty $5 for each rabbit; wild turkey, between January 1st to October 15—penalty, $10 for each turkey; upland or grass plover, between January 1st and July 15th—penalty, $10 for each plover; woodcock, between January 1st and July 4th—penalty, $10 for each woodcock; quail or partridge, between December 15th and November 1st—penalty, $10 for each quail; ruffed grouse or pheasant, between January 1st and October 1st—penalty $10 for each pheasant; rail or reed bird, between December 1st and September 1st—penalty, $5 for each rail or reed bird.

No person shall, at any time, kill or take any wild turkey, grouse or pheasant, quail or partridge, or woodcock by means of any blind, torchlight, trap, snare, net, or device whatever, under penalty of $10 for each bird.

No person shall hunt, or permit the hunting of, hares or rabbits with ferrets, under penalty of $10 for each rabbit caught or killed by such means.

It is illegal to kill, wound, trap, net, snare, catch with bird-lime or any similar substance, poison or drug, any bird of song or any linnet, blue-bird yellow hammer, yellow bird, thrush, wood pecker, catbird, pewee, martin, blue jay, oriole, kildeer, snowbird, grassbird, grosbeak, bobolink, phoebebird, hummingbird, robin, wren, meadowlark, night-hawk, startling, or any other wild bird other than a game bird. Nor shall any person purchase or have in possession, or expose for sale, any of the aforesaid song or wild birds or any part thereof, after the same shall have been killed, under a penalty of not less that $10 nor more than $50.

(The English or European house sparrow is not included among the birds protected by this act.) No person shall take or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any song or wild birds, under a penalty of not less than $10, or more than $50.

The above does not apply to persons holding a certificate granted by the Prothonotary of any county in the commonwealth giving them the right to take birds and their nest and eggs for scientific purposes.

No person shall catch, kill or disturb wild pigeons while on nesting grounds under a penalty of $50. No person, not a citizen of Pennsylvania, may trap or net wild pigeons in any county, unless he shall have first taken out a license from the Treasurer of said county, and paid therefor the sum of $50 for the use of the county.

No person shall hunt pheasants during the night time, in any manner whatever, under penalty of $10 for each offense.

It is unlawful to hunt, shoot, or destroy any web-footed fowl except from September 1st to April 30th, inclusive. At no time is it lawful to hunt, shoot, or destroy such fowl from or with any craft or boat propelled by steam or sails, under penalty of $25 for each offense.

School Report.

Report of the Ebensburg schools for the first month ending September 30, 1892:

Room No. 1.—Attendance—Boys, 17; girls, 30; total, 47. Average attendance—boys, 16; girls, 26; total, 42.

Perfect in attendance—Annie Tibbott, Ruth Squires, Ethel Davis, Mildred Owens, Ethel Thomas, Annie Borkey, Nolie Crook, Alma James, Goldie Tibbot, Carlotta Luttringer, Bennie Luttringer, Ira Byrne, Toumie Cassidy, Oscar Weaklen, George Empfield, Harry Davis, Byron Davis and John Kelly.

Room No. 2.—Attendance—Boys, 23; girls, 15; total, 38. Average attendance—boys, 21; girls, 14; total, 35.

Perfect in attendance—Fern Ludwig, Ray Bolsinger, Frank Cole, Butler Good, Eddie Cassidy, Allan Barker, Willie Crayer, Richie Owens, Earl Jones, Frank Dow, Harvie Rodgers, John Reese, Harvie Tibbott, Edwin Reese, Waldo Squires, Katie Gray, Fannie Thomas, Margaret Connell, Ettie Crook, Gertrude Mower, Rosie Crouse, Mabel Gant, Ella Tibbott, Myrtle Gettys, Agnes, Connell, Mildred Eberly and Flora Williams.

Room No. 3.—Attendance—Boys, 22; girls, 20; total, 42 Average attendance—boys, 20; girls, 18; total, 38.

Perfect in attendance—Eddie Shoemaker, Joseph Davis, Dannie Thomas, Jesse Evans, Jonnie Cole, Emmett Weaklen, Irvin Good, Walter Apel, Walter Myers, Dora Williams, Sallie Young, Emma Crayer, Evans, Maud Folsom, Gracie Gettys, Annie Heltchue Manerva Empfield, Lyda Davison, Beatrice Mower, Lovell Barker, Martina Luttringer and Flora Weaken.

Room No. 4.—Attendance—Boys, 18; girls, 28; total, 46. Average attendance—Boys 14; girls, 26; total, 40.

Perfect in attendance—Otto Luttringer, Gideon Downey, Rhoda Ritter, Harry Bennet, David Ludwig, Alvie Evans, Frank Kirschner, Eddie Marsh, Walter Jones, Clifford Jones, Arthur Evans, Flora Cole, Eveline Parrish, Blanch Gant, Mary Connell, Pearl Kruise, June Davis, Sibbie Shields, Marie Myers, Lizzie Ludwig, Ethel Shield, Bessie Shoemaker, Minerva Huber, Carrie Garman, Edith Barker, Florence Evans and Nellie Lloyd.

Room No. 5.—Attendance—Boys, 26; girls 17; total, 43. Average—boys, 24; girls, 13; total, 37.

Perfect in attendance—Charlie Evans, Ollie Davis, Wallace Humphrey, Peter Ludwig, Eddie Craver, Harvey Williams, Davis Evans, Charles Davison Eddie Davison, John Ritter. Elmer Davis, Leo Luttringer, Annie McBreen, Annie Tibbott, Maud Shinifelt, Floy Stiles, Retta Garman, Mildred Fish, Bessie Evans, Maggie Tibbott and Annie Owens.

Room No. 6.—Attendance—Boys, 13; girls, 14; total, 27. Average attendance—boys, 9; girls, 12; total, 21.

Perfect in attendance—Blanch Folsom, Morgan Evans, Butler Roberts, Ada Jones, May Davis, Mary Nipple, Mary McCabe.

St. Charles Hotel.

The attention of our readers is called to advertisement in another column of the St. Charles Hotel, of Pittsburg, Pa. The house is located at the corner of Wood street and Third avenue, in the heart of the business portion of the city. Street cars pass the door to and from the depots and exposition building. The house is one of the cleanest, most comfortable and homelike in the city; rooms large, well-ventilated and furnished; parlors handsomely fitted up and decorated; electric light and natural gas throughout. The table is unexcelled, and all the delicacies of the the season.

Visitors going to this city will find this house first-class in every respect, the prices moderate, attention good, and, our word for it, you can not go amiss by making the St Charles your home while in Pittsburg.

—The recent heavy frosts have, as one of our uptown neighbors expresses it, "knocked the 'divil' out of the gardens."

—Postmaster General Wanamaker has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, under a contract signed Friday. The new stamps will be of the same width as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary in order to properly display the illustrations. They are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus. It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supercede the present series.

Died.

ECKENRODE.—Died at the home of its grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Eckenrode, in Allegheny township, on Tuesday, September 27th, 1892, Roy, infant son of Harry and Catharine Eckenrode, aged 16 months.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, as sketched by a special reporter of the Johnstown *Daily Herald*.—Reliable dealers and fine goods.

"During a recent flying trip to Ebensburg the writer of this article visited the Marble and Granite Works of Jas. Wilkinson & Son, which were founded in 1880. The senior member of this progressive firm has had an experience of thirty-five years, and his son and partner is also a skilled worker. The class of work they produces of the highest class and style. From four to five hands are employed and the very finest monuments in the county seat are specimens of their skill. Shipments are made through this and to adjoining counties

"All kinds of cemetery work is executed and a fine line of Iron Railing is handled and sold. The stock of work kept on hand (received by the car-load) is very extensive and many very fine monuments are exhibited, two especially being executed in the rustic style and in imitation of brickwork, with a finely executed cross on the top. Among the many fine monuments erected by this firm is an elegant ten fifteen-feet-high monument for Sheriff Griffith, monument for Father Christy sixteen feet high, also monuments for Jacob Kobler and daughter of John Griffith. Both gentlemen give personal attention to business as well as executing the finest work. In all the time they have been in business they have adhered strictly to the maxim all goods are represented and prices as low as the same class of work can be bought elsewhere. We have no hesitancy in recommending Messrs. Wilkinson & Son to our readers as reliable business men, progressive and trustworthy. Visit their establishment before ordering elsewhere."

☞Special attention paid to setting work.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

aug19-1y.

NOTICE.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lilly Building and Loan Association will be held in Joseph Ramey's hall at Lilly, Pa., on the THIRD THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, 1892, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the general transaction of business and the election of officers.

J. B. MULLEN,
Oct. 8, 1892. Secretary.

WANTED.—A middle aged woman to do house work; small family; wages, $4 per week. Inquire of Joseph Griffin, Munster township, near Naylor station.

A CAR LOAD of Barb Wire cheap at Dutton & Son's.

BALTZELLS'

AMONG the many new things constantly arriving in every department we would like to specially mention some handsome Irish point lace in narrow and medium widths at 10c., 15c., 18c and 20c. a yard. Two styles at 50c. and 75c. each. Lace will be much worn this season and we have many handsome patterns both for dresses and trimmings, and our Chantilly laces are exquisite in black, the narrow at 9c., 12½c. to 20c. a yard. The medium from 17c. to 50c., and the wider from 33c. to 50c. The 45 inch goods are in beautiful patterns and range from $1, $1.25, $1.45 to $2 a yard. Nothing could be prettier for dressy occasions. Point d' Paris is in various widths and prices from 8c., 16c. to 18c. a yard. A lot of new laces are shown for pillow cases in pretty designs in narrow, medium and wide at 5c., 6c. and 8c. a yard. Plenty of new embroideries also at the same booth. Now, step to the Hose Counter, neary by, and look at our new fall stock. Among them are the new wool hose for children, in all sizes, fast black, double heel and toe, at 25c., 37½c. and 50c. a pair. Ladies' fleecy lined, 25c. and 50c., in slates, tan and black. There are a few pairs left of the double heel and toe, extra heavy, fast black hose for children, the best quality we have ever offered for wear and tear. In fact the whole department is full of bargains, solid worth for medium prices.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

LILLY

BANKING : CO.,

LILLY, PA.,

JNO. B MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
feb5'90. Lilly, Penna

ST. CHARLES

HOTEL !

CHAS. S GILL, Prop.

RATES : $2.00 TO $3.00 PER DAY.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached.

Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

oct8 2m.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - - - PA.
☞Office on Centre street.

A

MYSTERIOUS

FIRE !

On the evening of September 8th a fire suddenly started in the Great

HAP - AND - BLANKET - FACTORY

of Taylor & Co., New York,

Destroying some of the goods. The firm resolved at once to close out their whole manufacture at any reasonable price to cash buyers. Mr. B. Simon coming to New York at the time, heard of the sale and bought heavy, and having received the goods last week, we offer same now at prices you never heard of.

Haps, Good Quality and Heavy, at 69 cents, worth $1.50
Haps, Extra Quality, - 89 cents, worth 1.75
Haps, Prime Quality, - $1.12, worth 1.75
Haps, the best made, at - 1.75, worth 3.50

BLANKETS ! - - BLANKETS !

Good and Extra Heavy at - - - - 99 cents, worth $1.75.
All Wool Blankets - - - - - - $1.35, worth 2 75.
One Big Lot of Gray, at - - - - - 2.50, worth 4.50.
Home-made Blankets, Best Goods for Wear, at - - 4.90, worth 8.00.

☞Remember this sale cannot last forever. You should not delay in coming. If you wish to pick out what you want, and not take the goods at once, we will put your name on the package and lay them aside for you, and all you have to do is to make a small deposit on it, and take the goods away whenever it suits you. We do this in order to give everybody a chance to have the benefit of this sale, so if you have money or not you can buy Very Respectfully,

SIMON & CO.,

CALLITZIN, PA

LADIES:—We have about 100 NEWMARKET COATS on hands for Ladies and Misses which are worth from $10 to $20 a piece In order to clean them we offer same at a uniform price of $2.50. The cloth in these Coats is worth three times the amount you pay for the Garment.

SIMON & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1 OF THE Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after November 15th 1891.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.
Irvona Exp†...	6		
Church Train†	62		
Fast Line*	6		
Mail*..	1		
		Cresson	
		Wilmore†	
		Bowers†	
		Summit†	
		Ashville	
		Mineral Point†	
		Spangler	
		Van Ormer	
		Four Points†	
		Coalport	
		Irvona	
Dist....			
Pacific Exp*..	1		
Mail*..	5		
Church Train†	61		
Cresson Exp.†..	66		

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only
Black let ers indicate telegraph stations.
Benny's, Moore's and Criutle's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.

No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8.27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8.15 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9.23 for points east of Cresson.

No. 5 connects with Mail Train at 4.26 for points West of Cresson, and Mail Express for points east of Cresson.

From points west of Cresson No. 4 connects with Mail train at 9.23, and from points east of Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8.27, and Pacific Express at 8.45.

No. 6 connects with Mail Train at 4.26 from points east of Cresson, and Mail Express at 5.17 from points west of Cresson.

Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and mail Express east.

Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coalport or Irvona.

Stations marked "f" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified.

W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent.
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale at the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1892,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, fronting on Main street and extending back to land of J. L. Mitchell, adjoining Church street on the south and an alley on the north, and having thereon erected a large two-storied

"L" FRAME HOUSE !

a STABLE, and all the necessary OUTBUILDINGS all in good repair.

Reserving and excepting, however, all the Coal and Mineral rights under said lot of ground, with the mining rights and privileges, which were sold and conveyed before David Mills acquired title to said lot of ground.

Terms of Sale:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; the balance of one-third when deed is delivered; one third in six months, and one-third in twelve months from the time of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

F. J. PARRISH,
Executor of David Mills, deceased.
Gallitzin, Pa., Sept. 30, 1892 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa.

Having been appointed auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of John Foust, administrator of Samuel Miller, deceased, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all parties interested may attend, otherwise be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK,
Sept. 23, 1892. Auditor.

1892.

EBENSBURG .:. FOUNDRY

Will Have For Sale This Year:

Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Mowing Machines, Reapers, Rakes, Sections for all Machines, Hay Forks, Hay Carriers, Threshers, Sled Soles,
Plow Points, Landsides, Plow Handles, Plow Beams, Plow Bolts, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Heating Stoves, Furnaces, Grates of all Kinds,
Cellar Windows, Sash Weights, Chimney Tops, Iron Pumps, Bone Dust, Wagons, Road Scrapers, Hook Boards, Buggies, Sleds,
Phosphate, Cement, Building Paper, Steel Roofing, Steel Siding, Steel Lining, Sugar Kettles, Road Scrapers, Grain Drills with Corn Planter Attachment.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

Orphans' Court Sale OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE !

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1892,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Washington, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting on the Old Portage railroad and adjoining land of Dennis Bradley, heirs of R. M. Lemon deceased, Thomas Hewit and John McQuistan, containing

6 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS.

This property is situate about midway between Lilly and Summitville, and about a half mile from Cresson, and has a good orchard of apple and pear trees, and a never failing well of water. The property is supposed to be underlaid with coal.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in six months, and one third in one year from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

Administrator of Anastatia Hewitt, deceased.
Lilly, Pa., Sept. 15, 1892 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county.

In the matter of the first and final account of Rev. E. A. Bush, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret McGuire, late of Loretto borough, deceased.

Having been appointed Auditor by said court to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday, the 21st day of October, 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interest shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN ALD E. DUPTON
Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 8, 1892. Auditor.

HOTEL LE GRANDE.

H. J. SCHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is

HOLLAND WILL EXHIBIT.

Influential Netherlanders Interested in the World's Fair.

The Life and Surroundings of the Dutch People to Be Illustrated—A Splendid Representation Expected to Be Made.

The active participation of the kingdom of Holland at the world's fair is now an assured fact. Hon. Walker Fearn, chief of the department of foreign affairs, has received a letter from Hon. Samuel Thayer on the subject from the legation of the United States at The Hague, in which the authorities of the Columbian exposition are informed that a royal order appeared in the official Gazette, of June 23, announcing the appointment of the following commission as representative of the Netherlands government at the Columbian exposition: M. Mees, B. Heldring, G. M. Roissevain, Mr. Svan Citters, G. Birkhoff, Jr. These are all men of prominence and actively interested in the success of the exposition. An early meeting of the commissioners will be held at the United States legation.

The Netherlands government has declined for years all invitations of the character from other nations, even from such near neighbors as France and Belgium, and only through the influence of persistent pressure was Holland finally brought to concede an exhibition to the Columbian world's fair.

Through the cooperation of an organization composed of a number of influential people in Amsterdam and other parts of the kingdom a considerable sum of money has been raised to be used in the construction of a special building at the fair, to be built in various styles of architecture, ancient and modern. The exhibit to be made at the Holland headquarters will be characteristically Dutch, and it is the intention to illustrate the life and surroundings of the Dutch people. It is intended, if possible, to create a canal running through the center of the space allotted, with ample scope for exhibits on either side, and in connection therewith a Dutch dairy showing their process of butter and cheesemaking, together with rare specimens of Dutch cattle, etc. The Holland commission will make application for the necessary space to make this exhibit, and it is quite likely that the consul of the Netherlands government at Chicago and one other commissioner may be delegated to act for the royal commission in this matter. While some members of the commission are designated as the committee and others commissions, they are all of royal appointment and have practically the same function, though the chief work of the committee will be in the Netherlands. Nearly all the leading industries in the kingdom of Holland have already pledged their active cooperation in the development and maintenance of an adequate representation at Chicago.

EXHIBIT OF EAST INDIA.

It Promises to Be a Large and Attractive Display.

The East Indian exhibit is likely to develop into a large and attractive display. United States Consul General Ballantine at Bombay, in a recent communication to Director General Davis, shows that interest in the world's fair is becoming very general in the large cities and at some of the native courts of India. The native princes as well as opulent merchants and manufacturers are now fully awakened to the importance of a representation.

Consul General Ballantine paid an official visit to the court of his highness the guicowar or maharajah of Baroda. The guicowar of Baroda is the most important prince in western India. After showing Consul General Ballantine every attention the prince confirmed his promise of assistance given in a previous interview by officially instructing his prime minister to give every assurance of assistance, and added that he would get an exhibit from his principality representing a value of certainly not less than ten thousand rupees and probably much more. The guicowar added that he would possibly make this much larger and more extensive. His action in this regard is most likely to induce other native princes to follow it. The guicowar's brother, his excellency Sumgatra, has already promised to visit Chicago. With a large retinue of officers and attendants he contemplates visiting England next year. The visit of a native East Indian prince, surrounded by his official staff and retinue of native assistants, would be a striking and attractive incident of the exposition period.

The official jeweler to his highness the maharajah of Cutch, has decided t send rare specimens of filigree gold an silver work. The brahmo samaj of India in Calcutta has chosen Babu P. C Mozoomdar, and the arya samaj of India has selected Swami Bhaskaranand as representatives of their Hindoo sect to the world's religious congress to b held at Chicago in connection with the exposition. A Hindoo gentleman is making arrangements for two hundred of his countrymen to visit the fair.

THE MUSHROOM BULLET.

A New Projectile That Will Disable Men Rather Than Kill Them.

Gen. Tweedie has designed a bullet which is thought highly of by English ordnance experts, and is in their opinion something that will meet a long-felt want, says the New York Times.

The new small-bore bullet has been found to pass through living animals in less sensitive parts without their being aware that they have been struck at all. This is due to the combination of high velocity and small diameter. In war the object is to disable men, and this is often more effectually fulfilled by wounding than by killing, because a wounded man at the moment requires one or two men to look after him, while the dead man is for the time let alone. If the wound, however, is one that hardly makes its existence known the immediate object may not be answered. A savage especially would despise a wound of that character. If the bullet strikes bone the effect is different, because bone splinters terribly under a blow at a high velocity, but for what are called flesh wounds the small bore is "nowhere."

Gen. Tweedie's bullet has a mantlet or case, which is closed at the base and open at the head, the mantlet ending about half way between the shoulder and the point. The result is that on striking the head spreads or "mushrooms" so as to make the bullet, after having the advantage of a small diameter in flight, to become on impact practically one of large bore, the main difference being that the energy consists more in velocity and less in weight than was the case in an old large-bore ball. It is said also to be much more efficient against thin iron or steel plate for the same reason—namely, that it makes a much larger hole and acts particularly well in oblique impact. Of course it will be clearly understood that this is only in cases in which the plate is outmatched by the bullet. As the chief objection to the bullet is that it will not do the work of an armor-piercing projectile, the objection can stand, says a prominent ordnance authority, and, as the Tweedie bullet possesses almost all of the qualities required, it seems very probable that extensive experiments will be made to prove its superiority to other small-arm bullets in use to-day.

Loved ones say it.

"Restless, irritable, excitable, and exacting" is the charge against you by those nearest and dearest to you.

They don't know the horror that oppresses you.

Every hour pains run rampant through your body. You suffer secretly as long as you can, then go all to pieces and "don't care" what happens.

The iron grip of female disease is upon you.

Dear Sister, Lydia E. Pinkham's *"Vegetable Compound"* has cured thousands like you.

It kills the pain, and invigorates the system.

No more backache, no more "bearing down," no more restless days and sleepless nights, hope will take the place of despair, your daily duties will be a delight, and life a joy.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

From Pole to Pole

ATER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our time juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Warren, Bantuland, S. Africa, March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; Price $1; six bottles for $5.

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For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. *Get the genuine.*

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. Vegetable Sicilian

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
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KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quality costs fourth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $60; send six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 lb. can, by mail, $1.25. Six large cans, $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of **The Best Poultry Paper** sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.50. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

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Flutes, Piccolos, Clarionets, Cymbals and all Instruments used in forming to Organ Banks and Drum Corps.
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ELEPHANTS' HIDES.

The Big Brutes Suffer Terribly When Attacked by Voracious Flies.

The elephant is formed for dignity, and in his wild state his every motion expresses it. He hold his head up so that his trunk when dropped at full length does not touch the ground, his ears are particularly elevated and move freely, and he looks every inch a monarch; but humbled by captivity he hangs his head so that he has to curl up the end of his trunk to keep it off the ground; his ears hang limp and listless and he has a way of gathering up straw and dirt and spreading it over the top of his head and back till he looks perfectly absurd, a lumbering fool, a very king of ragdom.

"That silly looking habit," said a keeper to a New York Tribune man, "has its cause. Elephants are subject to sunstroke. That may seem untruthful to say about an animal which lives in the hottest part of Asia and Africa; but remember he lives there in leafy forests, well shaded, and when captured and made to work in the sunshine or stand in it for exhibition his head should be covered or he suffers from headache; so he generally covers it himself.

"Flies bother an elephant," continued the keeper, "more than you would think possible when you consider the thickness of his skin. Did you ever examine an elephant skin closely? I dare say not. You are like the Sunday-school boy whose teacher asked the class if they had ever seen an elephant skin. 'Yes,' said one boy. 'Where, Johnny?' asked the teacher, incredulously. 'On the elephant,' yelled Johnny in triumph. You, too, have only seen it on the owner's back at a distance.

"But if you had examined one closely you would see that the pores are as big in proportion as the hide is thick, and a big mosquito can run his saw into one of these big tunnels as easily as a hummingbird can run his long bill and tongue into the funnel-shaped honeysuckle. I have seen a big elephant all dotted with his own blood and mad as a hornet from these tiny pests and from flies which lay their eggs under his skin. That's why elephants like to roll in the mud and fill up their pores with it."

POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

How Production of Opium Is Regulated by the British Authorities.

As the cultivation of tobacco is prohibited in England except under a special license from the excise authorities, so the cultivation of the poppy in British India is forbidden unless a license has been taken out. When a cultivator takes out a license from the opium department to cultivate a certain area (usually two-thirds of an acre of his own land), Blackwood's Magazine says, he receives an advance in money to secure his allegiance, and he binds himself to deliver to the opium agent at a fixed price, ordinarily five shillings a pound, whatever opium may be produced on his land. When official supervision is efficient it is certainly very difficult for a man to cultivate poppy on a larger area than is covered by his license without detection. The cultivation cannot be concealed. It is a sort of garden cultivation, the poppy plants being grown in little squares or beds intersected by tiny water channels for irrigation wherever this is possible. The growth of the plants is carefully tended, and at length the time comes when they burst out into flower and the fields look like a sheet of silver as the white petals of the flowers glisten in the morning dew.

These beautiful petals are the first produce of the crop; for the women and children of the cultivators' families come forth and pick them off one by one and carefully dry them, so that they may serve afterward as the covering of the manufactured cakes of opium. Then the poppies, with their bare capsule heads, remain standing in the open field until it is considered that they are ripe for lancing. The cultivators then come forth in the evening, and, with an implement not unlike the knives of a cupping instrument, they scarify the capsule on its sides with deep incisions, so that the juice may exude. In the early morning the cultivators reappear with a scraping knife and large earthenware pots, and they scrape off the exuded juice and collect it in their pots. And this is crude opium.

Reproducing the Great Alhambra.

Ground has been broken for the Moorish palace to be erected in Midway Plaisance. Considerable material is on the ground, and the erection of the building will proceed at once. It will be two hundred feet square, built of iron and wood, and covered with staff. The building is a reproduction of the "Alhambra," and its site is ornamented with a Moorish garden. Mr. B. Hoffmann, of Vienna, the director of the company holding the concession, was on the ground with Mr. Stepanny, who was originally identified with the scheme. Mr. Hoffmann says that the million dollars in gold is to be the principal attraction in the palace. The building will contain a restaurant which will seat two thousand people, and a Vienna cafe with a capacity for a thousand guests. The Probst Construction Company will erect the building, of which Mr. August Fiedler, consulting architect for the German empire, is the architect.

SHOOTING IN TEXAS.

Not Indulged In So Promiscuously as People Have Been Led to Imagine.

It is generally believed by the outside world that the Texan carries his life in his hip pocket. This is a mistake, says a letter to the Philadelphia North American. Our most facile shooters carry their revolvers just under the left arm. The real artist knows the minute differences in shooting "on the rise" and "on the drop." The technique mastered, the cause for action claims attention. Any assault upon the fair name of woman is almost certain to be followed by sudden death. For such causes as this one must shoot. Imputations upon one's veracity or honesty, family feuds, quarrels and drunken brawls cause the remainder of the homicides. For such causes as these one may shoot.

Men shoot each other in Texas on lesser ground than this, but they do not shoot on such slight provocation as the tenderfoot has been led to believe. They do not shoot visitors for wearing a stiff hat, for refusing to drink, nor for continually referring to the better things "back east." I have never lived among a people who were as indifferent to the peculiarities of strangers or recent immigrants. However, the Cannibal islands are no more dangerous fields for the missionary than is Texas for the airy, aggressive prig who insists on reforming us to his standards out of hand.

I have known several men in Texas who have killed their man; a few who have killed two or three. Some of them were boasters, who, after their tragedies, degenerated into bravos; others were high-minded, high-spirited gentlemen who had killed some bully for mortal offense or as a defense from deadly assault, and who bore the agony of the tragedy in humility and silence. Homicide hardens and wrecks the tough; it saddens and overwhelms the gentleman. As a means of securing justice between men it is least satisfactory of all known methods. It is the poorest kind of test of righteousness. The villain is often a cooler hand and better marksman than injured virtue, so that the avenger often meets the doom the betrayer deserves.

"Well begun is half done." Begin your housework by buying a cake of

SAPOLIO.

Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieves all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from small causes—indecision, timidity, false modesty! Harrowing despair is the lot of many a story book hero lost, forever lost, through a single **Life is passing!** Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and accept generosity, prosperity, success, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers to embrace the chance, and not to grasp it by the forelock, fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the Goddess of opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise, that is or that will surely result in an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of beginners. Improve it, and it will give, at least, a good start in life. The Gold Belt opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do it as well in your own home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day and upwards. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously, and you can give your whole time or spare moments. You can give spare moments only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. You understand at once, and are. No room to explain here. Write us at once. **If not, Mallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.**

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PIGEONS FOR NAVAL USE.

They Will Be Made Part of the Service of the United States.

The United States practice ship Constellation, which recently sailed on the cadets' summer voyage, had aboard a number of homing pigeons, to be used as means of communication between the ship and points ashore. The birds will be liberated at intervals and are expected to bring official messages from the practice vessel to the naval academy, where a loft or cote has recently been established, says the Baltimore Sun.

If the experiment should prove successful the government would probably find it profitable to the navy to encourage the homing pigeon service with the small appropriation needed to carry out the plans of the projectors of the enterprise. At present the facilities for training birds at the naval academy are limited, no government appropriation being available.

At Fortress Monroe, the first stopping place of the ship, it is possible several trained birds from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York will be taken aboard and dispatched with information from the cruising grounds. The headquarters at Washington will also be posted of the whereabouts of the vessel through winged messengers from that city.

A lot of the birds to accompany the ship will no doubt be sufficiently trained toward the close of the voyage to be useful in conveying messages ashore.

The practicability of the homing pigeon service has been satisfactorily tested by communications with the ships of war anchored off Annapolis and from vessels plying between Baltimore, Annapolis and other points. If these experiments should be successful they will demonstrate the possibility of a vessel cruising along the coast at a distance of over one hundred miles, where no other means of communication would be possible, to be kept in constant intercourse with the shore.

This prompt service, it is claimed, would be a great advantage to the government. The experiments will be continued during the entire cruise of the ship and will be watched with unusual interest.

WHAT ROBBERS MISSED.

A Lump of Gold Worth $100,000 Sent from the Mine to San Francisco.

Frontier highwaymen would have had a hard time wrestling with a bit of gold which arrived here by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express a few days ago, says the San Francisco Chronicle. It came from the celebrated Harqua Hala mine, and was consigned to J. Hubbard and J. B. Bowers, the owners of that property, for coining at the United States mint. When the employes of the mint took a look at it they were astounded. The reason was that it was the biggest lump of gold they had had the unhappiness to come in contact with, seeing that it was in one respect like many others, being not their own. It was of a somewhat conical shape, and seemed to have been emptied out of a gigantic slag pot. It did not belie its looks, for that was the way it had been shaped. It was the product of forty-five days' run at the Harqua Hala, and the tremendous bulk weighed three hundred and fifty-seven and one-eighth pounds avoirdupois, and was stated to be of the value of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The thoughtful representatives of the owners of the big nugget telegraphed from point to point as they progressed with it to the mint, sixty miles southwest of Phœnix, and announced when it should arrive at the next station. This was to forestall any ambitious men with guns, for, though aspiring highwaymen were thus kept exactly posted as to when the gold might be expected, it also posted the people in each town. The nugget was too big for any party of bandits to carry it off intact and secrete, and, had they stopped the caravan on the way to the railroad, they would have only had time to chisel off one thousand dollars or so till the pack of bloodhounds which the prison officials keep at Phœnix would have been on their trail. Nobody molested it therefore and it reached here safely. The ponderous yellow cone has attracted much attention.

SHE SOLD THE HOUSE.

How the Widow Jones Was Induced to Part with Her Home.

"Yes," said an engineer of long experience to a reporter, "railroading is an exciting yet an attractive life. It has its 'aches and pains,' but nevertheless the 'goodies' and 'sweets,' too, if one may put it so.

"I remember a peculiar accident that happened to me on one of my trips not long ago. To go back a little, I will say that one of the many sharp curves on the road is on a fifty-foot hill that slopes down to an old farmhouse. This house was occupied by an old woman known as the 'Widow Jones.' She had been asked many times to sell out to the railroad, for fear that some accident would happen her and her home. But the widow had refused just as often, and things went on thus.

"Well, you see, one night about 10 o'clock as we struck the curve at a good speed the engine broke from the train, left the track and went rolling down the hill. The fireman jumped safely, but I was not quick enough. The next moment found the engine crashing through Widow Jones' house, with myself all mixed up in the debris. I picked myself up just in time to see the widow crawl out of her bed and make a 'bee line' from the house.

"Next day I knowingly smiled as I read in the paper the transfer: 'Widow Jones to the R. RR.'"

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

It Fought Bravely Against Overwhelming Odds.

"The Spanish officers behaved with the desperate heroism which became the countrymen of Cortez and Santa Cruz, and never did Spanish soldier or seaman distinguish himself more than on this tremendous day. There was no flinching, though the blood was seen streaming out of the scuppers. Priests went up and down under the hottest fire, crucifix in hand, confessing and absolving the dying.

"But the engagement from the first preserved the some character which had been seen in those which had preceded it. The Spaniard's courage was useless to them. Their ships could not turn or sail; their guns were crushed by the superior strength of the English artillery; they were outmatched in practical skill, and, close as the ships were to one another, they could not once succeed in fixing a grappling iron in an English rigging. Thus, while their own losses were terrible, they could inflict but little in return. They had endured for five hours to be torn to pieces by cannon shot—and that was all."—Froude.

Valuable Ashes.

Recently a very large concern which has been manufacturing gold watch cases in Bond street, New York, for many years, decided to go out of business. After all the other arrangements had been concluded the building was sold, the sellers reserving the right, however, to remove everything except the exterior walls. The inner walls and floors were taken out and burned, and the ashes were carefully searched for gold dust and filings. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of gold is said to have been recovered in this manner.

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

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An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities. In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.

Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

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The Royal Pharmaceutic Co.
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ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

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COURT OF LAST RESORT.

Supreme Court Judges and Their Relations to the Press—Instances of "Leakage."

The justices of the supreme court are arbitrary in their dealings with the press, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. They are usually courteous as well, but sometimes the arbitrariness takes an unpleasant and inconvenient form. For example, it is very likely that a supreme court justice, after rending an elaborate decision of some important case, will put the manuscript of the decision in his pocket and take it home with him, to the annoyance and confusion of the reporters who are vainly waiting for a glimpse of it. An excursion to the justice's home at times usually results in the production of the manuscript, but not invariably.

The justices of the supreme court object to having literal quotations made from their decisions, and the object in turning these decisions over to the reporters, absolutely prohibits any literal extracts from them. Everything that the justices say may be put in the reporter's own language and told to the public, but until the official report of the proceedings of the court is published under the auspices of the court the language of the decision itself must not be quoted, unless special permission is given, as is done in rare cases.

Charges of "leakage" of important decisions have been very few—a remarkable testimony to the purity of the court. There is little doubt that the Bell telephone decision reached some of the speculators before it was announced and that the knowledge that the patent would be sustained benefited them an enormous sum. There was a general belief that the decision would be in favor of Bell; but the uncertainty about it kept the telephone stock in a uneasy and depressed condition. When the decision was announced it went up with a bound and the speculators who had bought heavily on the advance reaped made enormous profits.

I believe the facts connected with this leakage have never been given accurately. No dishonor attaches to the name of the justice who wrote the decision. A member of his household obtained surreptitious knowledge of the character of the decision, and the information was furnished to the speculators. They paid for it only in promises, however. The dishonor pertained to the transaction—those who were untrue to the justice—did not profit to any perfidy. The price of their dishonor was never paid and they were not in any position to make outcry about their disappointment or to demand satisfaction.

It is amazing that the secrets of the court should have been preserved so inviolate. It is usually dangerous to trust more than two persons with a secret, and when it is remembered that there are nine of these judges and that the secrets intrusted to them are often of enormous value, it seems wonderful that hardly a whisper of scandal has been breathed against the purity of the court.

BRONCO KATE.

A Young Girl Who Can Ride the Worst Horse That Lives.

The feats of cowboys in roping wild and untamed horses is ever an object of interest to eastern riders who have been so impressed with the powers of these half-wild men that they imagine them to be a species of centaur. While it is true that many of the cowboys are expert riders, there is nothing unusual about their riding. There is a rider in Texas, however, who is greatly out of the ordinary, and whose riding is the comment of even that section where good riding is the rule and not the exception.

This rider, says the Philadelphia Press, is a girl. "Bronco Kate" she is the daughter of a cattleman and has been all her life on the plains with the cowboys and could ride a horse when she was three years old. She is the idol of every cattleman on the range, and when Kate wants a horse there is not a man in the country but would walk if she would take his animal.

Kate Chapman is but sixteen years old, but she is undoubtedly the most fearless rider in the world. She never hesitates an instant about getting on the wildest and most vicious animal on the range, and it makes no difference to her whether it has ever had a saddle on or not. Her latest escapade was to ride and break in a mustang which had the reputation of being a mankiller. This animal is especially vicious and not only throws its rider, but goes after him when he is down and strikes and bites him, trying to kill him.

Kate had been wanting to ride this bronco for some time, but every one on the range opposed it and did all in his power to prevent it. The girl was not to be baffled, however, and catching the horse in a corral she saddled him. She then blindfolded him, and in this condition forced him out on the open prairie and mounted him. The beast stood perfectly still until she lifted the blindfold, and then began a terrible battle, in which the girl finally came out victor and rode the horse at will wherever she pleased.

THE WONDER OF ALASKA

A Wall of Blue Ice a Mile Long and Four Hundred Feet High.

The Muir glacier, which is the great wonder of Alaska, was doubtless discovered by Vancouver in 1794, but Prof. John Muir was the first to describe it. Muir inlet, at the head of the glacier bay, is the termination of this great "river of ice." The wall of blue ice is there a mile long and about 400 feet high.

It is worn into towers, castles and caverns, and is continually discharging fragments from the size of a parlor stone to that of Cologne cathedral.

These falling into the sea cast up the spray for hundreds of feet into the air and send forth waves which dash upon the shores and echo like thunder among the mountains.

The Muir glacier is really a sea